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REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

CSSR Foreign Minister's Speech

AU191136 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 84 p 7

[Report on speech by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe in Stockholm on 17 January]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, thanked the Swedish Government for the efforts and care spent on creating dignified conditions for this important international forum. He noted that the Stockholm conference will go down in history as the natural continuation of the process initiated a decade ago by the CSCE, at which all solemnly pledged to "support improving relations among themselves, and ensuring conditions in which our nations could live in real and lasting peace, free of threats and plots against their security."

The CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs then continued: "The fulfillment of this idea was far from simple in past years. Those who remember Helsinki know that then illusions that everything would proceed smoothly were already out of place. And really: The opponents of the relaxation of tension had heaped up plenty of obstacles, snares and pitfalls on that path. However, the Madrid meeting made a wise decision: to convene this conference.

"It proved how deep the roots of political realism are, how great the feeling of responsibility among those who care about the fate of the world is, how attractive the policy of detente remains -- this sole alternative in the nuclear age, which has found in itself enough strength to withstand the attacks of opponents. It offers its reserves.

"We expect the Stockholm conference to make an important contribution to extending the detente process to the military sphere. We have a clear mandate for that. It is contained in the Madrid meeting's final document. It charges us with the task of taking effective new steps toward strengthening trust and security, and toward disarmament.

"Regarding us, we have come to the Swedish capital determined to make a maximum contribution to the constructive course and positive results of this conference, with the aim of concentrating on vitally important problems without wasting energy on unimportant matters. In this we see one of the ways of improving the strained international political climate so that, as President Gustav Husak said in his New Year's message, 'Mankind will get a better deal than living in a world tossed about by conflicts and under the threat of nuclear weapons.'"

"Our common task is the more difficult because we are meeting at a time when the international situation is particularly complicated," B. Chnoupek continued. "As a consequence of the beginning of the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, the situation has even become aggravated to such an extent that it is, with full justification, regarded as the worst in the postwar period.

"The accelerating aggressiveness of imperialism manifests itself not only in Europe, but also in other parts of the world, particularly in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon, in southern Africa and in Central America, as the military incursion into Grenada has clearly shown.

"The imperialist circles, especially of the United States of America, are sending another dangerous round of the arms buildup spinning. It is their fault that the Geneva negotiations on nuclear weapons have been thwarted. They led into an impasse the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of the number of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. And all this because they systematically rejected the peace proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries in an effort to push through their plans aimed at gaining military superiority.

"The idea that the newly installed nuclear weapons could become an 'argument' in disarmament negotiations is an untenable and erroneous self-deception. The endeavor of the United States to negotiate in such a way leads to only one result: to blocking negotiations and to aggravating tension. The same applies to the attempt to pretend that nothing much has really happened as the result of the Pershing's deployment. Do the government of the countries on whose territory the new American missiles are being deployed not understand that?

"Can one keep on telling people who are unhappy about this development that the new American missiles have not damaged the relations between East and West, that they do not jeopardize European security? Are they not at variance with the spirit of the treaties concluded between the FRG and the socialist countries? It is possible to call on the Soviet Union to resume the Geneva talks regardless of the deployment of American missiles that has started, which means upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium? Can one spread the illusion that Stockholm and the bilateral contacts made there might be a substitute for the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear disarmament? Are not these seemingly milder rhetorics meant to mask the true essence of the policy of imperialist aggression?

"Regarding the real return to the negotiating table, we support the stance of the USSR, expressed by its highest representative Yuriy Andropov on 24 November, which is clear: Should the United States of America and the other NATO countries return to the situation that existed prior to the beginning of the deployment of the American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be willing to do the same."

"We in Czechoslovakia cannot remain indifferent to this situation. The more so since we are directly facing the increased nuclear missile threat to our country from the closest possible range on our western border. That is, from the direction to which we are, on the basis of our historical experience, particularly sensitive. We will never permit the repetition of Munich and of its consequences. We are definitely not naive. For this reason we have in this qualitatively absolutely new military-strategic situation taken the necessary defensive measures. That is, we have begun preparatory work for setting up missile complexes of operationally-tactical designation, with a range sufficient to reach the majority of positions of the new American missiles deployed in the West European countries, and capable of neutralizing the superiority to be gained by the short flight duration of the Pershing missiles.

"At the same time, Czechoslovakia, as well as its Warsaw Pact allies, did not in the past and does not today identify with the concept of the 'balance of fear' and 'armed peace' on even bigger stockpiles of nuclear weapons. In our era, such an approach would constitute a provocation of common sense, particularly if we realize -- as the recently approved UN resolution condemning nuclear war says -- that 'such war could lead to the extinction of civilization on earth.' In a nuclear age the scenario that battles end with the victory of one of the fighting sides really does not apply.

"It would therefore be a waste of time to ponder what steps to take to win a war. Precisely the contrary is correct: One has to ponder how to prevent an armed conflict in time and effectively. After all, one can survive nuclear war only when it is averted!

"Czechoslovakia has a quite unequivocal stance on these cardinal questions of today. It arises from our constant loyalty to the policy of maintaining peace, eliminating the danger of war, reinforcing international security, reducing tension, and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation. Our relations with the majority of the countries participating in the CSCE are developing within this framework on the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems."

"We take a no less consistent stance on other vitally important issues, such as halting the feverish arms buildup and moving on to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, on strengthening the principles of respecting national independence and sovereignty, the inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, the nonuse of force or threat of force, the equality and the rights of nations to decide their fate, and other generally recognized principles in relations among states.

"We have decidedly affirmed this on all important international occasions of the past period. At the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, at the Moscow meeting of the highest party and state officials of seven European socialist countries, from the platform of the Prague World Assembly For Peace And Life, And Against Nuclear War, as well as at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

"The evidence of this are also the proposals contained in the draft of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO. Czechoslovakia, which has been entrusted with the task of disseminating this document, presented it to 134 governments of the UN member-states, its general secretary, many political parties, social movements, and world organizations. We explained its essence and clarified questions related to this document. One can say that the document was received with interest, and in a number of states even with a wide response, even though the governments of the NATO states, to which it was addressed above all, have not responded to it yet.

We are convinced that it is exactly in the current tension, existing in the international situation, that the very fact of starting negotiations on such a treaty would undeniably express the states' good will to look for a way to avert the danger of war, to revive the policy of detente, and to preserve peace. Surely it is this proposal in particular that further specifies and develops the generally valid ban on the use and threat of force that is contained in the UN Charter. It specifies and develops this ban in a way that is not only conceded, but also envisaged by the Charter. In the same way it also implements the mandate of our conference, which anchors the states' duty to refrain from using, or from threatening to use, force in their mutual relations.

"The commitment of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states not to be the first to use either nuclear, or conventional arms against each other, or against third states could become the core of the treaty. This commitment could be complemented by the specific commitments of states belonging to the two groupings, which would be aimed at averting the danger of a sudden attack and at strengthening mutual trust and the negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security."

"Moreover, the draft treaty can also go substantially further than the series of attempts which we know from history, attempts to exclude war as a means of international policy through treaties. In fact, the draft treaty contains not only a binding norm -- to refrain from being the first to use military force -- it demands much more: It demands active cooperation in the most important spheres of consolidating international security, it demands the duty to deepen peace relations. It is exactly in this respect that its adoption would signify an important contribution toward realizing the Helsinki agreements.

"It is as clear as daylight that the expression of this commitment in a treaty would have far greater political and legal weight than a mere declaration by these states that they would not use their arms other than to respond to an attack. The treaty would also be open to other states, and not only in Europe.

"It is thus undoubtedly a proposal of a far-reaching significance. It is not a mere act of declaration. On the contrary, it is a specific and binding measure, the realization of which would lead toward strengthening trust and toward enhancing stability and security in Europe.

"Another extremely important step toward protecting our continent from a nuclear catastrophe would be the commitment of the nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear arms. The establishment of zones or corridors free of nuclear arms, in the way this is under consideration in northern, southeastern, and central Europe, would also contribute toward achieving the same aim.

"The elimination of chemical weapons would undoubtedly be of great significance, from the viewpoint of trust and security, for the densely populated European Continent. The gradual establishment of zones free of chemical arms, as envisaged by the latest significant proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to NATO states of this January, could become a step in this direction. We consider it expedient to organize already this year a meeting of plenipotentiary representatives to discuss this proposal."

"To quote the conference mandate, it can be said with absolute certainty that all measures of this kind have a military significance, and that in this sense they fully correspond to the conference's assignment. Nevertheless it is obvious that negotiations on these issues demand in particular a corresponding will to achieve an agreement.

"We consider it important to reach an agreement also on a whole range of measures for strengthening trust and security. In negotiating on these measures we will be starting from scratch, so to speak. Today the participating states have already acquired a certain experience in implementing the measures, as was anchored in the Helsinki Final Act, both in the preliminary announcements of large military exercises, in the exchange of observers, or in other things. We think that, in this respect, one could also undertake other steps that would reduce the possibilities of a military confrontation, and would contribute toward strengthening security, trust, and peace in Europe."

Bohuslav Chnoupek concluded by expressing the conviction that it is within the power of the participants to lead the conference to the results justly expected from it by the European peoples. However, this demands an equal measure of responsibility from all participants.

"The Czechoslovak delegation," the CSSR minister of foreign affairs stated, "will do everything to implement the mandate invested in the Stockholm conference by the Madrid meeting. Our political course is unchangeable. The initiatives we will be proposing in its spirit proceed from the same political denominator: consistent orientation toward peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples of Europe and the whole world."

Hungary's Varkonyi Speaks

LD191830 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 19 (MTI) -- Excerpts from Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi's address at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

"The Stockholm conference is adding a new dimension to the all-European process by extending the first opportunity to continue talks on the military bearing of European security with the participation of 35 states. Although this forum cannot replace bi-and multilateral talks on arms reduction, it is a new and important step. Confidence- and security-building measures do not mean immediate disarmament, but considerably contribute to halting the armament race, to the promotion of talks on genuine disarmament, and to the strengthening of mutual trust. It is a fundamental requirement that such measures be genuine and effective, indeed strengthen confidence and security, and later promote agreement on the reduction of armament and disarmament.

The Hungarian People's Republic is firmly convinced that the Helsinki process is in the fundamental interests of European peoples. My government has always actively supported the implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Final Act, and has acted accordingly both in internal affairs and international relations. We consider the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting an important lesson inasmuch as it has shown that it is possible to determine aims that correspond to common interests and to reach agreement under difficult international conditions. Such an achievement encourages us to contend that even in the present tense situation the potentials of the Helsinki process have not been fully explored and -- given the joint effort of every participating state -- this conference will live up to its mandate and be of decisive importance.

At the same time we see with regret that the process of detente has been driven to a stalemate by steps taken by certain signatory countries since the late 1970's. These steps do not promote cooperation and trust but increase tension and mistrust between countries of different social systems and have provoked a new round of the armament race.

The principal reason of the deterioration of the European situation is that leading NATO circles are seeking to tip the historically established balance of military power and obtain military supremacy. The deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe has put a halt to Soviet-American talks in Geneva on European nuclear weapons and is negatively influencing other arms reduction forums.

In the present situation the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty are forced to take counter-steps in order to maintain the military balance of power. The Hungarian Government considers necessary and justified the steps of the Soviet Government aimed to guarantee the security of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries. We endorse the stand that if the U.S. and its Western allies are prepared to return to the situation before missile deployment, the Soviet Union will take similar action.

We invariably promote the only reasonable alternative -- the reduction of tension, continuation of the European security process, reduction of the risk of military confrontation and development of normal international cooperation. The Hungarian delegation to the Stockholm conference will work accordingly in the spirit of Helsinki and Madrid. Madrid.

We are convinced that today it is necessary to give priority to peaceful relations instead of military confrontation, and to reciprocal security and common interests in cooperation.

In the present international situation optimal achievement at the conference in the field of confidence- and security-building measures depends decisively on the political will of the participants and the seriousness of their intention to reach agreement.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is ready to continue efforts aimed at reducing political and military tension and maintaining the necessary dialogue. And we make every effort to develop Hungary's bilateral relations with countries of different social systems of the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and reciprocal advantages.

We consider it a key question that a return to the situation before the American missile deployment in Western Europe underlie reduction of armaments. Only such action will lead to the assurance of lasting peace.

The Hungarian Government is interested in seeing the conference comply with its mandate and work out a series of confidence- and security-building measures which supplement each other and are enforced without delay. With a view to agreement, we consider the most expedient work method for the conference to proceed is from simple issues towards the more complex.

When working out confidence- and security-building measures the interests of all participant countries must be considered. Obviously differing and conflicting views may clash when measures are approached. It is considered important that the common interest of Europe and the peoples of the world be considered as a basis and reasonable compromise sought. We trust that no endeavor will fail to answer the requirements of equality and equal security. According to the mandate of the conference, the territorial effect of the measures should also come under the requirement of balance.

In our view, the attention of the conference should focus on points where confidence between the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO can be effectively strengthened. The intention is reflected in the proposals submitted recently by members of the alliance systems, including Hungary.

The Hungarian People's Republic, too, attaches particular importance to a pledge to be given by members of the two alliance systems and open to third countries that they reciprocally renounce the use of both nuclear and conventional military means and focus efforts on the development of peaceful relations. A further pledge by states participating in the European security and cooperation process that they will both be the first to use nuclear weapons would equally serve parallel and common European interests.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states proposed that talks commence between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty on freezing Europe from chemical weapons. We are convinced that this proposal serves the fundamental interests of all participants of this conference.

Besides the proposals submitted, Hungary is ready to attend genuine talks on the creation of nuclear and chemical weapon free zones in Europe. We are interested in seeing Europe free from nuclear and chemical weapons so the threat of nuclear war will diminish. Such situation is in the interest of all peoples. We are naturally prepared to consider the proposals and security interests of our partners.

We hope that the NATO member-countries will shortly give a genuine answer to the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states aimed at increasing confidence and disarmament.

In spite of negative efforts the confidence building measures of the Helsinki Final Act and their fulfillment have contributed to the maintenance of all-European cooperation. We consider it important that the conference pursue and further develop such measures and provisions. Under the present international conditions a successful conclusion of the conference demands that every effort should be made by all participants. [no end quotation marks as received]

Peter Varkonyi pointed out that the Hungarian delegation was relying on the cooperation of all partners, including Western members and delegations of the neutral and non-aligned countries.

PPR Foreign Minister's Remarks

LD191228 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 19 Jan 84

["Olszowski's Statement in Stockholm"; "Abridged Version" -- PAP headline, subhead]

[Text] Stockholm, 18 Jan. -- I wish to add Poland's voice to the many words of recognition that have already been addressed to our Swedish hosts. We have arrived in Stockholm in an international situation that arouses deep concern, but we have arrived with hope. Our concerns derive from the threats confronting Europe. Our hopes are linked with a sense of responsibility which has brought high-level representatives of the CSCE participating states to this hall to consider together effective means of improving the situation in Europe. We have attentively noted the thoughtful ideas offered yesterday by Prime Minister Olof Palme. We share the concern they reflect over the future of our continent.

Today, we wish to reaffirm our commitment to the CSCE and our determination to observe the principles and decisions it adopted. May we stress again that we expect a similarly constructive approach from our partners. It is to be regretted though that the conduct of some Western states towards Poland still fails to meet the standards established within the CSCE process. In expressing our appreciation of states which viewed my country's internal difficulties with understanding, I wish to declare in unequivocal form that attempts at isolating Poland have failed and are never bound to succeed.

We resolutely oppose attempts by NATO states to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty, at questioning the territorial and political order in Europe, at recidivist reappearance of revanchist tendencies which in some cases even take the form of official government policies, the use of force in international relations, the limitation of cooperation and dialogue, the non-observance of treaties and agreements.

What in common does the principle of equitable cooperation, free from discrimination, have in common with the policy of illegal sanctions and restrictions, officially declared and pursued by the Government of the United States vis-a-vis Poland, effecting as they did in losses for Poland's economy estimated at $12.5 billion? What relevance is there between the commitment to the continued development of friendly relations, as declared in the Helsinki document, and the unprecedented propaganda aggression against Poland and deliberate distortion of its image? In the Helsinki Final Act our states have assumed a solemn obligation to "develop their cooperation with one another and with all states in all fields...as equal, to promote mutual understanding and confidence, friendly and good-neighbourly relations among themselves". In the Madrid document they have expressed their resolve "to develop relations of mutual cooperation, friendship and confidence, refraining from any action which, being contrary to the Final Act, might impair such relations." Unfortunately, the political practice has far departed from these obligations. We are mentioning this here not in order to accuse or provoke polemics. We do but note a lamentable state of affairs to the effect that the situation in Europe is not improving. Our continent, which in the seventies exemplified detente and dialogue, is being transformed into a region of grave tension. The task of the Stockholm conference must be to elaborate means which, on the one hand, would reduce the risk of a military confrontation in Europe and, on the other, would give greater effect to the principle of non-use of force in mutual relations between participating states of the all-European process, as initiated in Helsinki.

We believe that measures to be drafted by this conference will bring us closer to the objective by excluding the possibility of using both nuclear and conventional weapons, using force on land as well as from the seas and the air space adjacent to Europe.

Negotiations in good faith assume though that states refrain from steps and actions inconsistent with the objective of negotiations. Precisely and nothing else but the deployment of intermediate-range American missiles in some West European states has brought about destabilization of Europe's political and militiary situation and rendered it impossible to continue the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitarion of nuclear armaments in Europe and the reduction of strategic armaments. In addition, it further complicated the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. One can hardly imagine confidence- and security-building in Europe in conditions of mounting armaments and attempts at conducting talks from a position of strength. Equally difficult to accept is the view that "strength and dialogue go hand-in-hand". Policy based on strength leads to confrontation, whereas dialogue means common search for reasonable and realistic solutions.

Poland has followed with attention voices raised on establishing a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Being a Baltic state itself Poland notes with great interest proposals on measures that might contribute to the Baltic Sea assuming a nuclear-free status. We grant our support to initiatives to establish a Nordic nuclear-free zone, covering the area of the Baltic: We are ready to take part in international debates on this matter. In a note to the Government of Sweden, in February last year, we also voiced our readiness to join talks on establishing a corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons in Central Europe as proposed by the independent commission on disarmament and security issues. We also welcome efforts taken by a number of states to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

In the Prague Political Declaration the states -- members of the Warsaw Treaty -- expressed their conviction that "no matter how complicated the world situation might be, the possibilities of overcoming the dangerous stage in international relations do exist." The Madrid meeting and its results have fully verified this position.

We still believe in the possibility of returning to substantive talks. We welcome the readiness of the USSR to uphold its earlier constructive proposals on the limitation and reduction of armaments if the United States and other NATO states show their readiness to restore the situation prior to the commenced deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The objective of our conference must be effectively to eliminate the use of force in European relations. Today, we are thus commencing the first phase of these efforts. I would wish to point out to the significance of the proposal of states members of the Warsaw Treaty, as made several days ago, to begin talks in 1984 with NATO states concerning the elimination of chemical weapons from Europe. [sentence as received]

Europe's security rests on the foundation of the territorial and political order shaped as a result of the Second World War and post-war development which constitutes an integral part of the balance of forces on a world-scale.

By confirming the inviolable nature of frontiers, the resolutions of the CSCE oblige that it be respected. There could have been no Helsinki or Madrid accords without the inseparable decisions of Yalta and Potsdam being confirmed. Similarly, unless the Helsinki decisions be observed and applied, there can be no success in Stockholm.

We expect the Stockholm debates and their results to contribute to enhancing confidence and easing tensions. We wish to believe these expectations are not groundless. We are aware, too, that the Stockholm conference alone would not change the European situation. It offers a chance and an instrument for such a change though. We shall be judged not by the public opinion of our respective countries alone but also by Europe's future generations as to whether we have made a proper use of this chance. We are undertaking a new, pioneering challenge that finds no precedent in the political history of Europe. May the awareness of the common fate of the continent, of the threats and also the hopes for a peaceful future be constantly present in the work of this conference.

PAP on Olszowski Remarks

LD191509 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 19 Jan -- "Poland's opinion in Stockholm was awaited with an objective interest. The competences of the Polish diplomacy and the contribution of Polish political ideas to cooperation and international negotiations are highly assessed there," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU's special correspondent in Stockholm.

The correspondent pointed out that Poland realistically perceives the conference's chances and is aware that with the current bad state of East-West relations, negotiations in Stockholm are going to be difficult and undoubtedly long lasting ones.

The first opinions on the Polish stand stress the following three elements in the speech by Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski: "a realistic assessment of the situation, a constructive approach towards the conference and readiness for an objective dialogue, and emphasis on the fundamental significance of the European territorial and political order established in Yalta and Potsdam which is the foundation of security on our continent and an integral factor of the global balance of forces," the daily said.

"This part of Minister Olszowski's address was interpreted in the conference lobby as a reply to shocking remarks made yesterday by Shultz on illegal character of the European division," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY special correspondent to Stockholm.

The daily pointed to those elements in the Polish stand which were broadly commented in Stockholm: "Poland's political realism in the assessment of the situation in Europe and the analysis of threats stemming from the deployment of new U.S. missiles and the U.S. policy from the position of force. The Polish foreign minister stressed our country's open attitude to Stockholm negotiations and the will to discuss any proposal."

"The content of speeches and the course of many news conferences given by heads of delegations confirm the difficult and tense character of the international situation in which the Stockholm conference started," the correspondent observed.

GDR's Fischer Voices 'Concern'

LD191947 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, 19 Jan (ADN) -- In talks with foreign ministers of many of the states participating in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer discussed the state of bilateral relations and exchanged ideas about the business and course of the conference to date.

Among those with whom he spoke were the foreign ministers of Iceland, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and Malta. They agreed with the view that bilateral relations must be arranged in such a way as to have positive and stabilizing effects on the improvement of the international climate.

Satisfaction was expressed over the fact that the GDR proceeds from this basic attitude in shaping relations and is prepared to expand them for mutual benefit and in the interest of peace. In the discussion of international questions there was agreement in stressing the need to adhere to the principles of detente, because there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Oskar Fischer stated his concern at the attacks on the Helsinki Final Act and the European system of treaties which some states have made at this conference, too. The socialist states will not permit a violation of the political and territorial realities that had formed in Europe, he stressed. Any striving in this direction is bound to put a strain on the Stockholm conference and lead to a dead end. Most of the opening speakers at least verbally supported a calm conference climate in which efforts would be made in a business-like fashion and with goodwill for results from which beneficial impulses for the continuation of detente may soon issue, he said.

West's 'Joint Tactics' Viewed

LD192057 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- Speeches of the foreign ministers of the "Western Group", i.e. countries associated in NATO and in the European Economic Community (EEC), are on the agenda of the conference on confidence-building measures and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe today. The group [words indistinct] joint tactics aimed to limit the conference only to a discussion of partial military and technical and organization measures in an effort to learn the military (?secrets of) socialist countries.

Western states are not inclined to discuss or even reach an agreement on principal military and political commitments to exclude the use of military force between European states. They also push to the background as unimportant and unrealistic such themes important for the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe as proposals to create nuclear-free zones.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today echoed U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who put forth proposals, the first day of the Stockholm conference, for measures to control military activity.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that European security is impossible without the United States which cannot be separated from Europe politically or militarily.

Although the conference is no forum for talks on nuclear weapons, the West German foreign minister called on the Soviet Union to return to the round table in Geneva, but made it clear that the United States and its allies will not stop siting nuclear missiles in Western Europe until the East gives up what the West calls superiority in conventional weapons and medium-range missiles.

Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said that the Western states are not in Stockholm to formulate in one way or another the European system of collective security. They only seek measures to play the role of an instrument in reducing the risk of a conflict. These partial measures will lead to the ultimate target of the conference -- disarmament in Europe.

Conference Developments Viewed

LD192009 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1924 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 19 (TANJUG) -- Participants in the Stockholm conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe consider that the Gromyko-Shultz talks were "serious and exhaustive", but Western sources say there is no hope that the Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles will be resumed soon.

Although the five-hour talks show that the two super powers want to find some sort of common language, it is hard to believe in a swift turnabout in Soviet-U.S. relations, said some participants. However, many speakers at the conference, including the foreign ministers of Norway, Spain and Italy, called for the early renewal of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue and the revival of detente.

It is also being underlined here that the issue of European security exceeds the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations. The constructive role of the European neutral and nonaligned countries is being pointed out increasingly frequently here.

Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said that this was the first time that the neutral and nonaligned countries were taking part in a conference on disarmament in Europe. Recalling their activities at the CSCE meetings, Bodstrom announced that cooperation with the neutral and nonaligned countries would continue.

The Spanish foreign minister also emphasized the role of the neutral and nonaligned countries. On his part, the Belgian foreign minister urged the gradual adoption of security measures, a stand that is not shared by all NATO members.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petar Mladenov endorsed the counter-measures taken by the Warsaw Treaty in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. He blamed the present tension in international relations on the United States. His Polish colleague, Stefan Olszowski, spoke about Poland's position and attempts by some Western countries to "isolate" his country.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE MEMBERS HOLD SEPARATE TALKS

Gromyko Meets Mojsov, Genscher

LD181836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, January 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today, Wednesday, had separate talks with Foreign Ministers Gromyko of the Soviet Union, Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany, Tindemans of Belgium, and Jensen of Denmark.

Mojsov and his counterparts head their countries' delegations to the Stockholm conference.

Apart from questions relating to the work of the conference, bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the respective countries were discussed.

CSSR Chnoupek's Meetings

LD181955 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm [no date as received] -- (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met today Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov here to exchange views on topics that are included in the agenda of the Stockholm conference.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met Foreign Ministers Stefan Andrei of Romania, Yeoryios Iakovou of Cyprus, Fernando Moran Lopez of Spain, Peter Barry of Ireland, Alex Sceberras Trigona of Malta and Svenn Stray of Norway to discuss issues on the agenda of the Stockholm conference as well as some aspects of bilateral relations.

Questions concerning the agenda of the conference were discussed between Minister Chnoupek and his Italian colleague Giulio Andreotti.

FRG, PPR Foreign Ministers Meet

LD192102 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 2030 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Genscher met with his Polish counterpart Olszowski at the close of the Conference for Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Stockholm today. They discussed the situation in Poland. Afterward, it was said that Genscher voiced his satisfaction that legal conditions have been created for a project initiated by the Catholic Church to help small farmers.

Hungary's Varkonyi's Meetings

LD171541 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Summary] The Stockholm conference opened this morning. "Prior to the opening of the conference in the Swedish capital, the Hungarian foreign minister conducted a discussion with his Yugoslav colleague. At the meeting they reviewed the international situation, with particular regard to the Stockholm conference, and exchanged opinions about Hungarian-Yugoslav relations.

"Peter Varkonyi also met the Austrian foreign minister. At their discussion they debated European problems and stressed that both countries wish to cooperate in a constructive spirit in the interest of the success of the Stockholm discussions. At the same time they confirmed their willingness to expand Hungarian-Austrian relations, which are developing well."

Romania's Andrei Meets Palme

AU192042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 19/1/1984 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, who attends the proceedings of the conference in Stockholm, was received by Olof Palme, Sweden's prime minister.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Prime Minister Olof Palme. Both sides expressed the wish to develop the Romanian-Swedish relations. The Swedish prime minister highlighted the importance of the visit the Swedish foreign minister is to pay to Bucharest.

During the interview questions on which the conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament focuses as well as questions related to peace and collaboration in Europe and all over the world were discussed.

The interview passed in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

Mladenov Meets Cyprus' Iakovou

NC192049 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Iakovou met with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov in Stockholm today and briefed him in detail on the latest developments of the Cyprus issue. Bilateral relations were also discussed. Mladenov reiterated his country's steadfast support for Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalignment and stated that the Bulgarian Government strongly condemns the declaration of the so-called Turkish Cypriot state in the occupied areas. Iakovou expressed the Cypriot Government's gratitude and thanks for Bulgaria's consistent stand on the Cyprus issue and renewed an invitation to Mladenov for an official visit to Cyprus. Mladenov accepted the invitation and his visit will be made this year.

POLAND PUBLISHES SOVIET BOOK ON DISARMAMENT

LD191513 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 19 Jan -- A Soviet book entitled "Disarmament. Who Is Against?" has been recently published in Poland by the Ministry of National Defence (MON) publishers.

The epilogue to the book's Polish edition recalls that only a few months have passed since the Soviet book was published and life has already added further facts to the continuing process of socialist countries' struggle for disarmament and the prevention of peace. Unfortunately, these facts are not encouraging.

A frenzy of nuclear armaments still continues and the Reagan men and their West European partners added another, more dangerous coil to the spiral of armaments which is already gigantic.

Appeals and proposals, put forward by socialist countries within their continuing efforts to curb the arms race and counteract the threat of war, expressed in the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee's Declaration of January 1983 and in a statement by the leaders of the socialist countries of June 1983 and, primarily, numerous Soviet initiatives -- have not been taken into consideration so far. This points to ill-will on the part of the U.S. and its allies. They rejected a constructive dialogue in favour of the practical implementation of a dangerous intention to upset military balance.

The above situation forces the socialist countries to take up measures strengthening their sense of security and ensuring effective defense.

CARCANI COMMENDS TRADE UNIONS FOR 1983 SUCCESSES

AU181550 Tirana PUNA in Albanian 13 Jan 84 pp 1-2

["Summary" of speech delivered by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 9 January plenum of Albanian General Council of Trade Unions in Tirana]

[Text] We have just entered the 4th year of the 7th 5-year period, which is also the year of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution. This is a year of great and bold goals. The very important tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum constitute a program of work for all our working people, the working class, and all the instruments of the party.

The 1983 results in the country's socioeconomic development, which were attained in the struggle to overcome considerable obstacles and difficulties, have been positive. Compared with 1982, overall social production, national income, and the well-being of the population increased further. The material and technical base of the economy was further strengthened, and education, culture, and other sectors of social life continued to improve. The development of production forces and the harmonization of this development with the further improvement of socialist production relations, have further strengthened the country's defense potential and our socialist system. All this has further steeled the unbreakable unity of the people around the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The overall positive balance of our achievements in all fields and sectors of socioeconomic activity was attained at a time when political and economic crisis, stagnation, decline of production, unemployment, and inflation have continued intensively in the capitalist-revisionist world.

Our working class, which through its example has always inspired and continues to inspire all our working people, has remained in the vanguard of the struggle and efforts to fulfill the 1983 plan and to overcome the difficulties created by the bourgeois-revisionist blockade. These achievements vindicate the correctness and farsightedness of the party's economic line and policy, and of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, as well as the stability and vitality of the economy and of our socialist system as a whole.

The experience gained during the past year in the direction of mobilizing the workers, in understanding the situation, in the discovery and effective utilization of internal reserves, and in strengthening the regimen of thrift -- as was the case with fuels and electricity -- must be generalized, further enriched, and placed at the foundation of our efforts to fulfill the 1984 tasks.

The planned tasks in 1984 are considerable. The rapid development of the economy and culture, as a distinguishing characteristic of the 1984 plan, is reflected in the increase in social production and in the national income, which are twice as high as the average of the first 3 years of the current 5-year period. Simultaneously, these rates are between two and four times higher than the population growth rate.

As was stressed by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, these goals will be attained through a fuller utilization of the existing production capacities and the strengthening of its material-technical base, the widespread introduction of what is new in science and technology, the widespread dissemination of advanced experience, which by now is encountered everywhere, the strengthening of work and technical discipline, and so forth. But our work must be centered particularly in a number of directions.

First, the working class and all the working people must be conscious that the considerable tasks in 1984 are totally feasible, because they are based on solid arguments and are fully supported by the necessary material and technical base, as well as by financial and foreign currency resources. It is important that this be understood primarily by the leading cadres of the trade unions, from the General Council down to the cadres and activists at ground level, and that education raises the workers awareness not only about the possibility but about the absolute necessity of fulfilling these tasks that are to be built on this understanding by the cadres.

The situations in the world and around us are pregnant with tensions and filled with dangers. In these conditions it is the duty of all working people, cadres, and specialists, to be clear about their tasks and to work with taut nerves, a lofty sense of responsibility, and militant spirit in order to fulfill without failing all the plans in all sectors and in all their economic and financial indicators, and to meet every situation that may be imposed on us no matter how difficult.

The fact that education is the major task of the trade unions is well-known, but this must be conceived not in a general way, but closely linked with concrete problems and tasks. The results of this educational work by the trade unions, as Comrade Enver teaches us, must be seen in practice, in life.

The Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum once again drew attention to the absolute necessity of fulfilling the planned tasks on the whole, in all their branches and indicators, without separating them from the technical, economic, and financial aspects.

This is one of the fundamental requirements of our socialist construction, because the plan synthesizes all the links and improvements in the country's socioeconomic development. The nonfulfillment of tasks in one or another aspect would create disproportions in the economy that would affect the laws of extended socialist reproduction. The party instructs that these important questions should be profoundly known by the working class and the trade unions, that they may struggle more forcefully to meet the requirements of these laws to the end.

The overall fulfillment of the tasks, in all their aspects and indicators, in quantity, quality, variety, and other indicators, requires a bitter struggle against manifestations of unilateralism, globalism, departmentalism, and localism, which are manifest to some degree in the management activity of some administrations. The workers and the trade unions must look upon these dangerous manifestations from a political and ideological viewpoint. Otherwise, unless they are opposed strongly, they may open up the way to buroaucracy and liberalism in the state administration and economic organs. They must not reconcile themselves with routine thinking and bureaucratic prevarications. They must not give in to narrow departmental and local interests, and they must reject justifications and concessions.

The working class and the trade unions must call to account those managers of enterprise organs that organize the material and technical supplies poorly, hinder or prevaricate in implementing innovation and revolutionary initiatives, fail to consult with workers and implement their progressive ideas, and fail to properly make way for the introduction of technical and scientific progress and advanced experience.

Working to fulfill the tasks all along the line, we must center our attention on some key sectors of the economy, such as the oil and gas sectors, the chemical and metallurgical sectors, the mining sector, particularly the chrome mining sector, agriculture, and so forth. The nonfulfillment of plans in some enterprises and under some headings in these sectors must to a greater extent draw the attention of the trade unions.

The oil and gas sectors are of vital importance to our economy. Any nonfulfillment in these sectors' impacts on other sectors. But are all the working people and the trade unions aware of this? The deficits created in some oil enterprises show that the trade unions are not always playing a leading role. Although there have been shortcomings and weaknesses in some cases in the implementation of proletarian discipline, the trade unions have failed to take action. This must not be allowed and, under the leadership of the party, all the working people must rise to remedy the situation so that the daily tasks of oil extraction are fulfilled by every well, sector, and enterprise. What is needed primarily is to support and disseminate advanced experience, which is not lacking in this or other sectors. This cannot be accomplished through large meetings or general calls, but must be done concretely, at the wellhead, where production takes place, where studies and debates take place, where decisions must be made that are important to this sector for the present and the future.

A good effort has commenced at the Steel of the Party Metallurgical Plant, but it must be continued and increased rapidly. Attention must be centered primarily on the utilization of production capacities, on achieving a better mastery of new technologies, and on raising the effectiveness of production. This is achieved by strengthening discipline at work, as well as technical and scientific discipline, raising the degree of qualification of the workers in order to bring it into line with the requirements of the work itself. These are the problems that the trade union organizations must increasingly tackle better.

The workers in every enterprise must better understand that our economy is one single entity and that the nonfulfillment of plans in their own enterprise hinders other links in the production chain. The trade union organizations must thus make it clear to the workers of the PVC Plant in Vlore that the nonfulfillment of plans on their part hinders the work of 30 other enterprises; or that the nonfulfillment of plan by the chemical-metallurgical plant in Lac has a negative influence on agricultural yields, and so forth.

It is a fact that chrome smashes the blockade because it represents a considerable proportion of our exports and of our foreign currency earnings. But when a chrome mine fails to steadily fulfill its plan, when the quality of the ore is below that planned, etc., this means that not enough has been done to understand the situation and to smash through the blockade. The trade union organizations must not reconcile themselves with such shortcomings and must call those responsible -- the cadres, specialists, and their own colleagues -- to account. The blockade is smashed when the planned tasks are fulfilled daily, monthly, quarterly, and annually.

The party has stipulated that agricultural enterprises should be in the vanguard and lead the rapid development of agriculture on the road of its overall intensification. And they are generally doing this, as is shown by the example of the agricultural cooperatives of Vrine, Lukove, Maliq, and others. But it must be said that not all agricultural enterprises are in such a vanguard position. Some are still working at a loss. While the Lushnje agricultural enterprise fulfilled and overfulfilled targets in the production of wheat and sunflowers, it had deficits in the production of cotton and corn. This shows that manifestations of unilateralism are strong even in an agricultural enterprise. The working people and the trade organizations in the agricultural enterprises must therefore look at these problems with a higher sense of responsibility.

The 1984 plan stipulates considerable investments and construction work, primarily in the productive sectors. This obliges investors and construction workers to complete important tasks and projects on time, and even ahead of schedule, following the example of the construction workers of the Enver Hoxha Hydroelectric Power Plant in Koman.

Let us not remain satisfied with the overall fulfillment of construction plans, but make certain that delivery times are met in every single case, because every delay freezes considerable funds, retards the pace of production, cuts financial revenues, and so forth.

There are also considerable unused reserves in the transportation sector, particularly regarding better utilization of stocks, saving time in unloading and loading operations, elimination of parallel journeys, and so forth. The creative thinking and revolutionary action of the working people in this sector must have more impact on utilizing these reserves. The working people and the trade unions in the transportation sector must struggle more persistently to fulfill the weekly tasks in 5 days, following the initiative of the drivers of the Elbasan commodities transportation pool, and so forth.

The overall fulfillment of planned tasks in all branches and sectors of the economy will then lead to the fulfillment of export plans and, consequently, of import plans. The entire educational and persuasive effort of the trade union organizations must deeply implant in the mind of every individual worker the party's directive that there are no imports without exports, and that the export plans must be fulfilled without reduction in quantity, quality, and timeliness before foreign currency allocations can be demanded. It is the duty of the working class and all the working people not only to fulfill the export plan, but to find new ways of increasing the volume of export commodities and to continually improve the quality, packaging, and labelling of export goods.

The Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum set out very important tasks regarding the improvement of labor indexes, and the trade unions are now required to work better in this respect.

The most important synthesized indicator in this field is that of the growth of social productivity of labor. "The qualitative and productive work of people is the decisive factor in securing the increased effectiveness of production and in promoting the economy," Comrade Enver Hoxha stated at the Eighth AWP Congress.

The attainment of the stipulated goals with regard to extended socialist reproduction, and the basic pace and proportions of economic advance, the further intensification of the economy and its greater effectiveness, the increase in national income and in our socialist accumulation, depend largely on the growth of social productivity of labor.

The attainment of the 1984 plan goal, established with regard to labor productivity, is one of its major objectives and actions. It is therefore required that this become one of the major tasks, a task of primary importance, in the work of the trade unions in their struggle to fulfill the plan. Such an understanding and sense of responsibility must be implanted without fail in every cell of the economy, in every working collective, and in every working team, in order to ensure that labor productivity reaches the planned level.

The complete utilization of working time, the further improvement of labor norms, are important factors in raising labor productivity. These are also important aspects of the work of the trade unions. But the question of norms is not always considered this way by the trade union organization. Some workers are inclined to look on norms simply as a measure of remuneration. This is the source of such negative phenomena as the tendency of keeping norms at a low level, delaying their unification in enterprises with similar or approximately similar conditions, or such shortcomings as are observed in the preservation of experimental and statistical norms, the classification of labor processes, and in the cultural and vocational classification of workers.

The 1984 plan stipulates that the participation of workers in work done on the basis of norms should reach 92 percent, while technical norms should reach 72 percent of the time in which work is carried out on the basis of norms. These tasks must be considered to be minimal targets. Otherwise, it will not be possible to attain the goals stipulated in regard to increased social labor productivity.

The fulfillment of tasks requires productive, conscious, and highly effective work. To achieve this it is necessary to raise conscious proletarian discipline at work to a higher level. Much remains to be done in this field. Discipline at work is not yet understood in all its substance and in all its aspects: management, organization achieving high quality, implementation of advanced technologies, and more effective and rational utilization of equipment, material, and financial resources.

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that establishing order and proletarian discipline in all fields is, primarily, a question of consciousness, education and persuasion. It is a question of the tempering of the working masses, of organization, and of the strict implementation of state laws and norms. It is, therefore, an important duty of the trade union organizations to make it clear to the workers that the proper utilization of working time is of very great importance, to avoid all negligence in this and to oppose any spirit of reconciliation or concession with regard to those who are violating discipline. To demand discipline from others, one should be disciplined, too. This will be achieved through persuasion and through the strict implementation of laws and state norms.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have continually drawn attention to the need to strengthen the regimen of thrift. This is not a temporary question, not a matter of convenience, but a general course of our economic development, One of the major actions stipulated in the 1984 plan, and one in which the trade unions must give concrete assistance, is the one pertaining to the reduction of costs; to really "get down to it," as Comrade Enver Hoxha says.

A savings of only 1 percent in the consumption of electricity would suffice to meet the needs of the steel of the Party Metallurgical Combine for the smelting of pig iron in 1984, or for the smelting of copper blister and the production of copper cables and wire. Scuh calculations can and must be made with regard for the consumption of fuels, cotton, coal, steel, chemicals, and so forth. The question is that this be understood by all the workers, by the trade organizations, that they may then set targets for their own work so that they may effect savings in everything, daily, monthly, annually.

The great tasks confronting us make it imperative that the standard of the activity of the trade unions and the effectiveness of their work be further raised, as in all other fields. This party instrument's method of work is required to better correspond with the present standard of the working class.

As the party has continually instructed, the trade unions must devote their attention to the type of concrete action that brings them closer to the working class. No one must be measured by words alone, by meetings, or seminars. Every bit of work, every activity, the party teaches us, must help resolve problems arising from our socialist development. Your plenum discussed questions of concern in some oil enterprises. The question arises: Have there been few meetings and seminars about this? What is more important is results. Accidents and shortcomings have continued at some wells and some of them have extracted water instead of oil. We therefore have the right to say that the method of work in these cases has also been inflated with water.

What is important is the work done with people, their motivation and activation, organization and emulation to ensure that all the working people, with the communists in the lead, rise to their tasks and fulfill the great objectives set out by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum. This requires that the trade union organizations, being important instruments of the party, carry out more concrete work shoulder to shoulder with the workers, at the well itself, in the mine, in the workshop, and not so much with the administration. The work of the trade unions must be differentiated at all times. They must know the mentality of every group of workers, of every individual worker.

The party has stipulated that the trade union organizations should be the conductors of the most advanced ideas of the working class. This means that the trade union organizations must be dominated by a militant spirit, capable of promoting what is new and of combating what is backward and mediocre. They must stimulate and nurture revolutionary initiatives and movements such as the one commenced by the Shijak tractor drivers to save fuel; the initiative to carry the spirit of the working class to the countryside; the revolutionary initiative of the workers of the Enver Hoxha Tractor and Automobile Plant with the slogan "No unjustified absenteeism, no worker must fail to fulfill the plan"; the initiative of the workers of the Koman hydroelectric power plant to reduce construction schedules, and so forth.

The spirit of initiative is inseparable from the spirit of action. The method of mass actions was used to a large extent last year in fulfilling plans, in effecting savings, and so forth. Let this spirit of action rise even higher this year, the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and of the victory of the people's revolution. The actions planned for this year are of great importance and must be well organized to ensure their success. But let no one wait for actions only on the national or district level. Every enterprise should initiate its own actions. Their spirit must become an integral part of trade union work. They must primarily assure the fulfillment of plans all along the line, the timely construction of every project, the utilization of every piece of machinery, and the utilization of all internal reserves and possibilities.

A very important task of the trade unions is socialist emulation, which should meet the requirements set by our country's stage of development, because our overall progress also necessitates changes in socialist emulation. First, the effectiveness of emulation should be taken into consideration. The forms of work for this are diverse and there are no prescriptions for it, but one thing is necessary: The effectiveness of emulation should be measured by concrete results in the fulfillment of the plan. The demands that the dissemination and generalization of advanced experience should be put on more scientific bases, without clamor and noise, but concretely.

Man should be at the center of all work. We should never forget the demand of the party and Comrade Enver that man is the most valuable capital. When it comes to workers' health, the party and state have never spared anything and have taken a number of measures, allotting considerable material and financial funds for this. Achievements in this field have been great. In the future also nothing will be spared in this direction because care for people is the fundamental preoccupation of the party and our socialist society and, as Comrade Enver has emphasized, the individual is the major and decisive element in everything.

Also this year more material and financial funds have been allotted for this goal. Work in this direction does not consist of funds alone, because they have always been available to the departments and enterprises, but the efforts to put them into effect are of decisive importance. In this direction there should be more activity by the working class, all workers, and the trade union organizations not to allow any bureaucratic delays or any nonrealizations of the set investment for the improvement of the workers' living and working conditions.

Many revolutionary movements and initiatives are bursting forth in these first days of the jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation. This is the best answer that the working class is giving to the decisions of the Eighth AWP Cental Committee Plenum. All activity of the trade unions should meet this drive and mobilization of the working class to implement all the tasks set by the party for 1984.

SRV TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

AU191947 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received the government trade delegation of the SRV led by Le Khac, minister of foreign trade, with whom he held a warm and friendly talk. The talks were also attended by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

The SRV government trade delegation led by Le Khac, minister of foreign trade, left Albania today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Zeqi Agolli, director of a directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. Ambassador Hoang Quoc Tinh was also present.

During its stay in Albania the delegation visited cultural institutions in Tirana, as well as Kruje and Durres Districts.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU201412 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from Stockholm. He had participated in the Conference on Confidence-building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Comrade Petur Mladenov was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Yordan Yotov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and by deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

BCP DELEGATES RETURN FROM AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

AU181156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, which had participated in the 25th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party, returned from Vienna yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member.

FILIPOV, OFFICIAL DELEGATION VISIT SRV

For Hanoi VNA and radio accounts of the visit to the SRV by the Bulgarian Government delegation led by Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, see the Vietnam section of the 20 January Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF BRUNEI

AU191741 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Sofia, January 19 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddalah, Brunei's head-of-state, in connection with the proclamation of that country's independence.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the light of the principles of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation, recognizes Brunei as an independent and sovereign state and expresses readiness for establishing diplomatic relations with her, reads the telegram in part.

ALEKSANDROV OPENS EXHIBITION ON LENIN WORKS

AU191356 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Summary] An exhibition devoted to the newly published 55-volume works of Lenin was opened at the party house in Sofia yesterday. "The exhibition, which also contains other sociopolitical literature was opened by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He emphasized in his speech that Leninism as theory and practice is the basic factor in our century and that under the banner of Marxism-Leninism the 20th century has become a century of revolutionary renovation. The author further touched on BCP policy, which stands firmly on the position of Marxism-Leninism and firmly and purely bears its banner. The BCP April line -- this is Marxism-Leninism in action under the specific conditions of our country, the strong unity and interaction between the creatively developing theory of scientific socialism and the specific socio-historic practice of the workers class and the vast strata of the people's masses."

A prominent place at the exhibition was given to the works of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yuriy Andropov, which are a further contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist ideas and at the same time further brilliant evidence of the fact that Leninism is a theory of world revolutionary renovation.

The six volumes of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's lectures to the students and teachers of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Administration also attracted the attention of the visitors.

NEW SPANISH CP CALLED ANSWER TO WORKERS DEMANDS

AU191116 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 84 p 7

[Miroslav Courton Madrid dispatch: "A Long Path, but One With a Future; the Congress That Merged Spain's Marxist-Leninist Forces"]

[Text] The merger congress of Spain's Marxist-Leninist forces was concluded this Sunday in the Spanish capital. Its participants decided to establish a new party, briefly called the Communist Party. At the congress, the 900 delegates represented approximately 20,000-25,000 members of Marxist-Leninist organizations, movements, and groups.

The establishment of this new party objectively corresponds to the development of the situation in the country, which is troubled by a crisis, and also to the demands of a considerable part of the Spanish workers class, which the current leadership of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE) has been incapable of satisfying due to its revisionist and opportunist policy. These Marxist-Leninist forces have been looking for an alternative to the PCE's Eurocommunist policy, which, as the final congress document stressed, has necessarily led to an ideopolitical degeneration of the PCE and thus also to its parting ways with the interests of the broad masses. In fact, these masses can no longer be satisfied with the barren theorizing of the Eurocommunists, who are denying the international nature of the class struggle, rejecting proletarian internationalism, as well as the class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat, and pushing through a kind of third road which the merger congress in its final document called illusory.

The newly born Communist Party in its congress document defends the inevitability of the dictatorship of the proletariat and stresses that only the class struggle leads toward enforcing the rights and demands of the proletariat, toward eliminating the exploitation of man by man, and toward a new, socially just society.

Likewise, the analysis of the foreign-political situation emphatically distinguishes the new party from the Eurocommunist concept. On the basis of a deep analysis, the PCE unmasks the militarist, aggressive policy of imperialism, which is striving to acquire a military-strategic supremacy over the socialist countries, as the main cause of the present tension.

These positions have become the target of the reaction's attacks. However, these attacks also do not lack criticism from so-called left-wing positions, which see the emergence of the new Communist Party as a "danger" weakening the Spanish Communist movement. However, the weakening can apply in fact, only to that party, the policy of which has long ago ceased to correspond with the interests of the Spanish workers class. The emergence of the new party has become a vital necessity for the Spanish revolutionary movement, because its healthy core has realized the need to reply to the demands and needs of the workers class, which were impossible to gratify other than by setting up a new, unified combat party, built, as the final document stresses, on the foundations of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and the principles of the ideological and organizational unity of a party based on the principles of democratic centralism.

The birth of a new party, in the best historical tradition of the Spanish workers movement, is not the culmination of the process of the revival of the Spanish Communist movement; it is the beginning, the first step on this movement's long and complicated path.

CPCZ'S STEFANAK WRITES ON MISSILE COUNTERMEASURES

For an article by M. Stefanak, first deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, published in Moscow PRAVDA's 18 January First Edition, in which he expresses the CPCZ's support for the USSR's foreign policy and the deployment of missiles on CSSR territory as a countermeasure, see page AA 3 of the 20 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NO PRAGUE REPORT YET ON SOVIET MISSILES

LD201158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Prague, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- It has not yet been reported in Czechoslovakia that Soviet missiles with nuclear warheads have been installed on its territory. Yesterday's KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the organ of the USSR national defense, published a report in which gratitude is expressed to Czechoslovak servicemen for assistance "in siting the missiles in new positions."

This report is not carried in the Prague political papers today, nor has an official Czechoslovak statement been issued on work being carried out on installation of the missiles.

STROUGAL RECEIVES MALTESE PRIME MINISTER

LD192114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received at Hrzan Palace in Prague today Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, who is paying a private visit to Czechoslovakia.

During their conversation, the federal premier briefed the guest on the Czechoslovak government's stances on the current international situation. He stressed that Czechoslovak foreign policy is consistently guided by the effort for relaxation of international tension, disarmament, and providing conditions for the development of peace cooperation among countries with differing social systems.

The prime minister of Malta analyzed primarily the development of the situation in the Mediterranean area. In this connection he condemned the Israeli aggression against the Arab people and expressed his views on the solution of this long-term conflict in the Near East.

The two statesmen paid attention also to the development of relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Malta. They expressed interest in all-round expansion of the exchange of goods, and also deepening cooperation in health care, education and culture. They said that favorable conditions exist for cooperation and that this endeavor corresponds to the friendly relations between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Malta.

CPCZ LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

AU191325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 17 Jan (CTK) -- Sidroc Ramos Palacios, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR, gave a reception in honor of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution this Tuesday in Prague.

The reception was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes; by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member Josef Haman; by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin; by member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and by other representatives of our political, public, and cultural life. Members of Prague's diplomatic corps were also present. The reception took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

SHALAYEV LEADS USSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION

Visit to Prague Plant

LD181207 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] led by its chairman, Stepan Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited the Avia national enterprise in Prague-Letnany today. They were accompanied by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee.

Jaroslav Syrovy, manager of the Avia-Letnany enterprise, briefed the guests on the history and future intentions of the enterprise, which supplies 3,000 trucks annually to the USSR, its biggest customer. The highest representatives of the Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions then met with members of socialist labor brigades in the coach-assembly workshop.

'Firmest Ties' Noted

LD182358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A delegation of the AUCCTU led by its chairman, Stepan Shalayev, and a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member this morning visited Avia national enterprise's Georgi Dimitrov Plant. Editor Petr Voldan informs us of the visit, in which Comrades Antonin Kapek, Aleksandr Botvin and other representatives also took part:

At the meeting with Avia workers, Comrades Stepan Shalayev and Karel Hoffmann delivered short speeches. Comrade Karel Hoffmann was the first to take the floor. He said:

At one of the best-known enterprises of the famous revolutionary workers borough, Prague Nine, we welcome today a delegation of the trade union organization of a country with which we have the firmest ties of fraternity, alliance and cooperation. We welcome a delegation of the most numerous and most experienced trade union organization of the socialist community countries, at whose foundation Comrade Vladimir Ilich Lenin stood. We are very pleased that we can show our guests your enterprise which years ago, with help from the USSR, become famous with its production of Ilyushins -- which are something of a legend today -- and which also today produces high-quality and reliable products, including small cars. The fact that you have exported thousands of Avia trucks to the USSR, that you fulfill export tasks on time and with good quality, and that you are maintaining the long friendship with the Likhachev Car Factory in Moscow is all of effective service to the mutual useful cooperation.

The exchange of the trade unions' experience in implementing the economic and social advancement of our two countries, and in realizing the conclusions of the congresses of the fraternal communist parties and the trade union organizations, was very fruitful. Thousands of our officials have in the last few years studied in Soviet trade union colleges the theory and practice of the Soviet trade unions. Almost 25 thousand of our trade unionists annually spend their holiday in Soviet recreation centers, and our recreation houses are host to thousands of working people from the USSR. We are now building a beautiful recreation house called Druzhba in the Crimea, the golden beach of the Black Sea; it should open in May 1985 for the use of representatives of your collectives as well.

After Comrade Hoffmann's speech, those present were greeted by Stepan Shalayev, Soviet trade union representative. [Begin Shalayev recording in Russian fading into Czech report] In his speech he expressed his appreciation of the multilateral Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and emphasized that the involvement of increasing numbers of workers and experts in this cooperation is of growing importance. Approximately 800 Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises are taking part in this. They are using well-tested methods such as meetings of experts and innovators at the places of production, exchanges of brigades on the basis of the principle from machine to machine, exchanges by schools of progressive experience, and competitions of professional skills. The Soviet guest also praised Avia's more than 20 years of fruitful cooperation with the Moscow ZIL enterprise. [end recording]

Stepan Shalayev then handed over to representatives of the Avia workers a red flag of the Soviet trade unionists as a gesture of recognition of their contribution to the fulfillment of Soviet orders and to the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. Concluding the meeting Jiri Pospisil, head of the testing room in the Avia-Letnany enterprise, thanked the Soviet guest for this honor.

The AUCCTU delegation then left by air for Bratislava.

Arrival in Bratislava

LD181950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] A delegation of the AUCCTU led by its chairman, Stepan Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Bratislava this afternoon accompanied by a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and also by Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The esteemed guests were welcomed at Bratislava airport by representatives of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Slovakia, led by Ladislav Abraham, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, and by Gejza Slapka, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Bratislava city party committee.

Visit To Refinery

LD191502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The delegation of the AUCCTU led by its chairman, Stepan Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Presidium, along with a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, today visited the Slovanaft enterprise in Bratislava.

Ivan Kopernicky, director of Slovnaft, acquainted the guests with the past, present and future of this petrochemical refinery complex which every year processes approximately 8 million metric tons of crude oil and makes over 200 oil products. He informed them about the enterprise's demanding development program directed toward increasing production and protecting the environment, and also about the years-long friendship and cooperation of Slovnaft with a partner chemical enterprise in Kremenchug in the Poltava area of the USSR.

In a cordial discussion, the Soviet guests inquired about securing technological and work discipline, personnel work, and the activity of the trade union organization in the fulfillment of economic tasks and care for working people.

When being shown the enterprise, the guests stopped at the orifice of the Druzhba oil pipeline through which Soviet oil has been continuously flowing since 1962. They also inspected a modern large-scale ethylene unit controlled by a computer.

Lenart Receives Delegation

LD191525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The delegation of the AUCCTU led by its chairman, Stephan Shalayev, member of the CPSU CC and Supreme Soviet Presidium, was received in Bratislava by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Present at the reception were Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; Jan Janik, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Ladislav Abraham, chairman of the Council of Slovak Trade Unions.

In a friendly discussion Jozef Lenart acquainted the Soviet guests with the history of Slovakia and the results of its socialist construction. He pointed to the tasks of the party and trade union bodies and organization in dealing with the tasks of intensification of the national economy and scientific and technical progress, and the implementation of further intentions of the 16th CPCZ Congress program.

Stepan Shalayev expressed his appreciation for the visit's contribution toward deepening and widening cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak trade union organizations. In connection with the current world situation, he spoke of the tasks of the trade union movement in the socialist countries in the fight for peace and for averting the threat of war.

FIVE NEW ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES SET UP

AU181214 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 16 Jan (CTK) -- At its Monday session, which was chaired by Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Council of Economic Resarch, CSSR deputy premier, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, the Council of Economic Research discussed the realization of tasks following from the CSSR Government Presidium resolution for improving the quality of the unified system of management in applied economic research and for perfecting it. The session discussed the statutes of five new research institutes which emerged as the result of the rationalization of the network of applied economic research, aimed at enhancing its efficiency. The session also discussed the state of work on the topical target economic research projects and the implementation plan of economic research for 1984.

BEIL MEETS JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, OFFICIALS

LD181809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Jan (ADN) -- On Wednesday in Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe received GDR State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil for a discussion. Dr Beil briefed Foreign Minister Abe on the GDR policy of preserving and securing peace. In this respect, he explained essential aspects of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting and drew particular attention to the principled statement contained in Erich Honecker's speech that it remains the uppermost goal of GDR foreign and security policy to contribute toward preventing a nuclear inferno and securing peace in the world. Foreign Minister Abe stressed that the Japanese Government proceeds from the same considerations. It will do everything possible to promote the further development of mutually advantageous relations. Both sides agreed that fruitful cooperation between the GDR and Japan will continue to benefit the securing of peace and detente and will have a positive effect on the international situation.

In a discussion with Kunio Komatsu, deputy minister of international trade and industry, Dr Beil reported on the successful GDR economic development last year and the goals for economic strategy in the plan year 1984. The dynamic increase in GDR economic efficiency provides good opportunities for intensifying trade and economic relations between the two states.

Komatsu stated that the Japanese Government supports an improvement in East-West relations and attributes importance to the development of economic relations with the GDR. He expressed Japan's interest in a consistent continuation of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two states.

During further talks with leading Japanese political and business representatives, Ichiro Sato, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the lower chamber, chairman of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party's finance and banking committee and chairman of the parliamentary consultative committee for Japanese-GDR economic questions, reported on the Foreign Policy Committee's intention of promoting economic relations between the two states through political measures. This intention is supported by numerous deputies of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

During a cordial meeting with Dr Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japanese Keidanren industrial organization and honorary chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, Dr Gerhard Beil conveyed the good wishes and congratulations of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on his 80th birthday. Inayama expressed his thanks and said that he will continue as before to exert all his power to promote relations between Japan and the GDR in the interests of detente and preserving peace.

Talks With Industrial Leaders

AU191347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (ADN) -- On Monday, State Secretary Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee, met for discussions with representatives of the Japanese Government and Japanese business representatives in Tokyo. In a talk he had with Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and chairman of the board of directors of the Nippon Steel Corporation, both sides stated that, due to the active work of both economic committees, the foreign trade turnover between the two countries rose by 30 percent in 1983 compared with the year before.

Cooperation in third markets between Japanese firms and combines and GDR foreign trade enterprises was essentially extended to mutual advantage.

Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, submitted proposals for cooperation in 1984 on behalf of the Japanese member-enterprises. As early as the next meeting of the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan Economic Committees at the beginning of the Leipzig spring fair of 1984 corresponding concrete agreements will be concluded toward that end. At a meeting with Gakuji Moriya, chairman of the subcommittee for science and technology of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and member of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, and Kanamori, chairman of the board of directors, both partners in the talk praised the further deepening of the scientific-technological cooperation, which was expressed in an expanded exchange of information and experiences and in an increased license trade. The talks were attended by Dieter Jaeger, ambassador of the GDR to Japan.

Press Conference on Visit

LD191511 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] At the end of his visit to Japan, GDR Secretary of State Dr Gerhard Beil expressed the conviction that economic and political relations between both countries will expand this year. He told the international press in Tokyo that in all his talks with leading Japanese political and industrial representatives, respect for the stable GDR political and economic development was emphasized. The great interest of Japanese industry in intensifying its relations with the GDR is also based on the fact that in 1983, despite a complex world situation, it was possible to increase bilateral trade by 30 percent compared with the previous year.

During the talks with his Japanese hosts, Dr Beil said that concern about changes in the international political situation was expressed. The Japanese side agreed that economic relations between states of differing social systems are able to act as a stabilizing factor supporting the process of detente.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES DPRK OFFICIAL IN BERLIN

LD181909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and the DPRK want to intensify their joint efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and against imperialism's policy of dangerous confrontation and arms buildup, particularly that of the United States. This was stressed by Werner Krolikowski, first chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Choe Tae-pok, member of the DPRK State Administration Council and chairman of the Education Committee, in a talk in Berlin on Wednesday.

The politicians paid tribute to the two countries' traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation, which are successfully developing on the basis of the agreements between Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song concluded in December 1977. Choe Tae-pok expressed thanks for the good cooperation, particularly in the educational system. Werner Krolikowski informed his guest about the domestic and foreign policy activity for the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. The Korean guest explained the DPRK's latest proposal, which is to contribute to the relaxation of the situation on the [Korean] peninsula.

FRG BORDER POLICE DETAIN GDR YOUTH GROUP

LD191653 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Hamburg, 19 Jan (ADN) -- A Jugendtourist group was stopped in Hamburg railway station on 17 January by the FRG federal border protection force. The passports of the travel group from the GDR were taken and their home addresses demanded.

The GDR consular representation demanded the immediate return of the passports and it was pointed out that such measures hinder the agreed youth exchanges between the GDR and the FRG. The group was able to continue on its journey only after a long delay.

Jugendtourist is considering stopping sending tourist groups of young people to the FRG in view of this recurring harassment.

CORRECTION TO GDR ECONOMIC PLAN REPORT

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Results of 1983 Economic Plan Reveal Growth" published on E 2 of the 19 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Page E 3, paragraph four, line one, through paragraph five, line one should read...the industrial ministries rose on the basis of net production by 5.8 percent.

Net production in the sphere of the industrial ministries rose considerably, by 6.6 percent... (supplying dropped elements)

ACZEL ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS ON PEACE

LD152349 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vienna, January 15 MTI -- [Passage indistinct] the aggressivity of the leading circles of the United States from Latin America to the Middle East, Gyorgy Aczel stated that Soviet opposition to the autocratic endeavours of the United States is a guarantee not only for the safeguarding of peace, but for the independence of European people. 'In the interest of peace we have to cooperate with everybody including social-democrats, Christians, and environmentalists. Our country, people and party are also making efforts to establish this comprehensive unity.

Stressing the special responsibility of Europeans Gyorgy Aczel stated that the Europeanism of Marxists is not eliminative, but universal. 'Being aware of its historic responsbility, the European left-wing has to safeguard and follow this inheritance. We want a historic competition instead of the competition of missiles, and undertake ideological struggle, but refuse the campaign of slander supported by missiles.

Gyorgy Aczel emphasized that the world would have another character without the Soviet Union and the socialist community. War would have been hardly avoidable, and the socialist policy and trade union movements of advanced capitalist countries also reflect the positive effects of the historic challenge of existing socialism. 'The existence and role of Austria, which is internationally appreciated as an achievement of the Austrian people, could be evolved under such world political conditions that could not have been established without the Soviet Union.

On the two countries' relations Gyorgy Aczel said 'the enriching cooperation of our peoples confutes in practice several stubborn prejudices. It proves that countries with different social systems can maintain efficient and constructive relations free of prejudice, and negative historic heritage can be surmounted. It justifies the possibility and necessity of cooperation in order to react on the world economic crisis, and the international tension by widening our reciprocally advantageous economic, political and cultural relations.

'Your party had the historical merit of playing an initiative part in the construction of these relations. It has been proved that these relations serve the interests of both peoples, and peaceful coexistence.'

Appreciating the sacrificing struggle of the Communist Party of Austria, Gyorgy Aczel stated: 'parties and movements can be qualified not only on the basis of their results in a given period, but by the loyal service of historically justified targets, and finally that of their movement and people.'

MARJAI, OFFICIALS RECEIVE HATFIELD, EAGLETON

LD181853 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 18 (MTI) -- Republican Senator Mark Hatfield and Democratic Senator Thomas Eagleton have paid a brief visit to Budapest. The senators met Jozef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Janos Nagy, under-secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry.

GOVERNMENT LIMITS ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR 1984

WA181400 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Unidentified correspondent report: "This Year Another Reactor Unit Is Being Inaugurated at the Paks Nuclear Power Plant"]

[Text] Possibilities for economic growth will continue to decrease this year. According to the plan, 180-183 billion forints may be spent on investments in the socialist

sector. Calculated in current prices, this is 10 percent less than in 1983. A total of 76 billion forints may be used for state investments. The decrease in the government sphere is greater than average and includes nonproducing investments. Fewer new investments than previously planned may be initiated and in some areas, completion of those already underway must be slowed down. This is why decisions to directly limit investment had to be made in addition to tightening the regulators.

No new major investments will begin this year, but preparations will begin to construct the National Theater and the Gabcsikovo-Nagymaros dam. Of this year's stressed expansions, reconstruction of the Szolnok paper factory will be completed on time and at considerable savings. Greatest development will continue to occur in the fields of mining and electric power. Currently six mines are being enlarged and the coming on line of the second reactor unit of the Paks nuclear power plant is expected to result in substantial energy savings.

However, completion of the coking plant of the Danubian Iron Works and extraction of cokable coal at Mecsek will progress more slowly than originally intended. Due to the investment structure, the construction requirements of larger projects now underway will not decrease. It is calculated that 6.7-6.8 billion forints may be spent on them this year. However, this sum must cover work on previously halted investments including the Recsk ore mine, the thermal power plant at Bicske, and perservation of the Csongrad dam. Half the construction demands are concentrated at the Paks nuclear power plant, the building of the north-south line of the metro, widening the Arpad bridge and putting Florian Square in order. The deteriorating situation manifests itself in discontinuation of the special benefits aimed at acceleration of state investments. On the other hand, a new incentive system is being adopted at Paks to stimulate improved work organization and accelerate completion.

It is noteworthy that total outlays for targeted investment projects are the same as in 1983. Nevertheless, there have been great changes in their allocation. More may be spent on the hydrocarbon industry and expansion of the telephone network, while less will go toward growth of highway, rail, and radio and TV networks. The plan specifies a reduction of 13 percent, calculated in current prices, for other state investments. Consequently, budgetary supports for national organs are lower than last year. New, construction-intensive expansion may begin only in the public health area. Other major targeted investment projects and state investments require approval of the State Planning Commission. Government construction of apartments will decline from 17,000 to 11,000 units and fewer grade school classrooms, kindergartens and nurseries will be built.

Insofar as enterprise and cooperative investments are concerned, the plan counts on expansion totaling 105 billion forints. There will be a significant reduction in state support and credits. Central credits will be available primarily for improving exportability, rationalization of energy consumption, materials conservation, modernization of technology, waste and by-product utilization, and promotion of projects that increase income. The plan has taken into account that enterprise development sources built up in 1983 exceeded investment possibilities in harmony with equilibrium by 12-13 billion forints. This is one reason why it became necessary to modify the regulators. However, as a consequence of the modification, a great number of enterprises suffered development fund shortages. Therefore it is necessary to examine expansion now in progress and to overcome the shortages primarily with enterprise resources. Efficient expansions that serve major economic goals must not be curtailed. Therefore, enterprises may obtain new credits for such purposes. The investment conditions [for this year--justifiably called strict--although dictated by necessity, are based on sound decisions. This is how we can preserve economic equilibrium and control the outflow of investment purchasing power.]

REAGAN SPEECH STRESSES U.S.-USSR COOPERATION

AU191303 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Jan 84 p 5

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "New Tone"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's speech on 16 January, which had been extensively publicized, had a different tone than his many other speeches full of anticommunist rhetoric and attacks against the USSR. In his 16 January speech the President stressed the "community of Soviet and U.S. interests" for the sake of preventing war and reducing the level of armaments. He also made references to the need to develop cooperation between the two superpowers in favor of world peace.

Almost all commentators have noticed and recorded this change of tone, but they have also drawn attention to the international and domestic context of Ronald Reagan's speech concerning the present and future state of U.S.-Soviet relations. There is no doubt that his speech was addressed, above all, to the West European public and to the U.S. voters. On the eve of formally submitting his candidacy, Ronald Reagan wanted to present himself to the West and to Americans as a mature statesman and not as a reckless politician who continues to lead the world to the brink of nuclear annihilation.

It is significant that Ronald Reagan's speech was made just before the opening of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Washington wanted to be seen as an eager champion of that conference from the word go. However, the snag is that those declarations are not quite consistent with the U.S. political and military activities. It is impossible for a single speech, no matter how conciliatory it is, to replace a long-term policy of armaments and confrontation.

It was expected that Reagan's speech would provide incentives to break through the stalemate of Soviet-U.S. relations. However, the speech does not contain any special new and specific proposals. Nor does the United States intend to abandon the deployment in Europe of the cruise and Pershing missiles, in which case it is impossible to visualize a return to negotiations and a partnerlike discussion with the USSR.

U.S. LIFTS TWO 'LEAST IMPORTANT' RESTRICTIONS

LD201023 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0030 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Washington, 19 Jan (PAP) -- As reported by PAP correspondent Jerzy Gurski, the White House announced 19 January that President Reagan has decided to lift the two least important of the numerous U.S. restrictions against Poland, and one of them only partially.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that in connection with the "general improvement of the situation in Poland," President Reagan has decided to allow the Polish airline LOT to make 88 charter flights to the United States this year, and to restore the right of Polish fishing vessels to fish in U.S. waters. He also warned that talks would be held on the subject of fishing quotas. Speakes did not report when this would occur. Moreover, he particularly stressed that there was no change in U.S. policy regarding Poland. Our policy in relation to Poland, and its general principles, he said, have not changed.

Regarding the President's decisions, it is worth recalling the most important terms of the 3 November 1983 PPR Government note to the U.S. Government, which clearly reflects Poland's position on the matter of the policy of restrictions and other unfriendly and (?lawless) U.S. actions.

It emerges from the 3 November PPR Government note to the U.S. Government that Poland is interested in maintaining (?normal) and equal relations with the United States, free of any discrimination, such as ought to (?exist) between two sovereign states.

No 'Change' in Policy

LD201139 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Maksymilian Berezowski report]

[Text] President Reagan has ordered a small, marginal lessening of the range of economic restrictions toward Poland. The ban on fishing in U.S. waters and the ban on landing of Polish charter flights in the United States are to be cancelled. However, the main restrictions on credit, export, and scientific cooperation remain in force. Washington will still oppose Poland's access to the IMF. Regular flights by the Polish airlines LOT still will be suspended.

The statement issued by the State Department refers to positive events in Poland, such as the amnesty and the course of the pope's visit. It is in accordance with the statement by White House spokesman Larry Speakes, who said that easing some sanctions does not mean a change in policy toward Poland. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, which first disclosed the news before the official statement, pointed out that, I quote: The most important restriction for the Poles, the ban on granting new credits and MFN restoration, will remain in force.

As assessed here, the decision by Reagan is connected with his general attempt to improve his international image, and arises from political inefficiency of the sanctions.

GLEMP RETURNS, COMMENTS ON VATICAN RELATIONS

LD192104 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 19 Jan 84

[By PAP correspondent Miroslav Ikonowicz]

[Text] Vatican City 19 Jan -- Polish Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp today confirmed that the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican was among the subjects taken up in his talks with Pope John Paul II.

The confirmation came in the cardinal's answer to a reporter's question before he boarded a plane for Poland in the Rome airport. The Polish primate added that the talks on the diplomatic ties "are continued and in charge of them is Archbishop Luigi Poggi. We, as Episcopate, deal with pastoral matters."

Cardinal Jozef Glemp left Rome for Warsaw today at the end of a three-day visit to the Vatican.

During the visit Cardinal Jozef Glemp was received in a private audience by John Paul II. The cardinal also held meetings with the Vatican's Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini and other representatives of the Roman Curia.

At the Leonardo Da Vinci Airport Cardinal Glemp was seen off by papal nuncio for special assignments Archbishop Luigi Poggi and by head of the team for permanent working contacts of the Polish Government with the Holy See, Minister Jerzy Kuberski.

Warsaw 19 Jan -- Cardinal Jozef Glemp elaborated on the issue of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican as he answered reporters' questions after landing in Warsaw airport. "If circumstances are favourable, these relations will be established this year. But this depends, among other factors, on the international situation, peace in the world, and absence of the psychological threat raised by the scale of armaments," said the cardinal.

SED CC YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS 11-14 JANUARY

AU191358 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 16 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Wolfgang Herger, chief of the SED Department for Youth Affairs, visited Poland on 11-14 January. The delegation was received by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and by Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, who informed the guests about current sociopolitical problems and about party tasks in implementing the ninth congress resolutions, especially the resolutions on party tasks in training the young generation.

During its stay in Lodz the delegation met with Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, and with party and youth aktivs of the Adam Prochnik Clothing Plant and studied the practical results of the implementation of the ninth congress resolutions on youth problems in large industrial centers.

The delegation's meetings at the Lenin Shipyard and the university in Gdansk had a similar character. At the end of its Gdansk visit the delegation was received by Stanislaw Berger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Committee.

During talks with Leszek Miller, head of the PZPR Department for Youth Affairs, a plan for cooperation with the SED Department for Youth Affairs was approved. The plan provides for expansion of mutual contacts, especially in the area of ideoeducational work. Much attention was devoted to the tasks connected with preparing this year's summer vacation exchange scheme for Polish and GDR children and youngsters.

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE ASSESSES PAST 1000 DAYS

Successes, Failures

LD192335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1812 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Report on press conference by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "I will begin with the government's achievements. In summarizing these 1,000 days one can say that with government participation it has been possible to get under control the greatest danger for the state, for the nation, for socialism, and maybe also for Europe resulting from a rapid destabilization of the sociopolitical situation in Poland occurring in 1981. It was possible to check the ever increasing economic decline and impoverishment of the population. Another general achievement of the government is a deep, resolute, gradual, and sensible reforming of the methods of functioning of the authorities, of social life, of relations between the administration and society, and of the methods of managing the economy. Certain tangible progress was achieved in the field of national accord, as well as even more advanced progress in socialist renewal. Finally, the government achieved the strengthening of our political and economic links with the socialist camp, which had been weakened as a result of the political destabilization and the growing conflicts we witnessed in 1981.

"To the question as to where did we not succeed, I will answer in more definite terms, taking last year into consideration. We did not succeed in keeping inflation to the planned amount last year. It was planned to achieve about 15 percent inflation -- I am quoting from memory -- and this was considerably exceeded. We did not succeed in sufficiently changing the structure of production. The structure of production last year was somewhat unfavorable since the industry working for economy and investment continued to develop better than industry working for the market and export. This increases inflation and hinders the achievement of market equilibrium. We did not succeed in checking investment outlays in accordance with the plan indices. It was planned to raise them by 1 percent, whereas they increased by 9 percent.

"And finally, the most important sore point socially in which we did not achieve sufficient success is housing construction. About 130,000 to 137,000 dwelling places were commissioned and this, although it represents an increase in housing construction, is very low compared with the population's needs."

Jerzy Urban also commented on the rumors circulating in Poland to the effect that the security services allegedly know the whereabouts of Bujak.

"It is rather difficult to reply very clearly to this question. But I think that so far they have not been able to catch Bujak and I know that if his whereabouts were known he would no doubt have been arrested. But the issue is not all that simple, as the underground, which is still functioning, is clearly vestigial and is committing ever new acts of self-compromise. This very assessment of the underground's declining importance, of the ineffectiveness of all its successive appeals, and of making itself ludicrous through these appeals, give ground to the suspicion that for political considerations the security services find it convenient that such an underground should exist, finishing itself off and compromising itself.

"I think that these suggestions are too perverse, although from the purely logical point of view they could be regarded as justified. Simply in every sphere of activity there is the question of cost and result. As the underground no longer has any vital importance, as it is a vestigial phenomenon, the question arises whether it is worthwhile to earmark large forces and vast sums of money on an intensive search for Mr Bujak and a few of his colleagues. I think that the economics accompanying all kinds of activity provide the answer that it is not worth it. Why is Bujak elusive? Simply because he does not engage -- nor do his colleagues -- in any actual organizational activity on a large scale.

"They operate mainly in the following way. One of them drafts some kind of a document or appeal urging a slow down in the pace of work, or a boycott, or again some kind of protests, strikes, and so on. Afterward they pass it on to the Western correspondents, so that Free Europe can broadcast it through them. In fact their activities are reduced to just this. When somebody does nothing but write something on a sheet of paper and pass it on through friends and lives in an apartment where there is no traffic, meetings, runners, bureaucracy, and so forth, all the characteristics of a functioning organization -- obviously, I imagine, it is difficult to find the apartment where such a person is hiding. This would have been easier and no doubt would have taken place a long time ago if a developed organizational network for this type of activity existed."

How great is the public support for the government's undertakings? That was one of the last questions asked at today's press conference.

"The size of the support is growing all the time. However, it is necessary here to differentiate between certain important things.

"First, this support is not the same for each part of the government's policy. The indicator of support with regard to our foreign policy is extraordinarily high; the indicator of support for the prices policy, for example, which recently has been shown by the consultations, is considerably lower. There is a group of the public that is against it -- there is no point trying to conceal this. It is very difficult to estimate its number, but it is a minority that is getting smaller. I am talking here about the minority that is programmatically negatively disposed toward everything that the authorities could conceivably do. There is no longer any contact, any chance to argue or to persuade. We do not address our persuasions to them. I believe that those people, completely locked in themselves, blinded by their hatred, constitute only several percent of the public.

"There is a considerably larger group, not at all dominant socially, of people who simply consciously approve our policy, who understand it in all its parts, but who, as everybody does, have a critical attitude to a particular move and so on. I would not dare say that this is the majority of the public. I believe that the majority of the public is a group of people who have changing moods, who approve of certain moves, who approve other measures to a lesser extent, and who do not approve of other steps. However, a certain trend is important here. If you take political extremes into account, you could say that our opponent is growing increasingly isolated. We are growing less isolated, and the direction of this shift is very clear in the public's awareness. As a matter of fact, if you were to compare the political awareness of today with the political awareness of August 1981, for example, we are a different society today from the political point of view."

Observance of 1980 Agreements

LD200027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Jerzy Urban, government spokesman, met with Polish journalists today. An assessment of the government observance of the 1980 agreements was an important issue. Minister Jerzy Urban believes that despite the fact that the agreements were signed under the pressure of strikes and subsequently broken on many occasions by Solidarity, much has been done to implement them. The trade unions, which are active at present, possess rights in accordance with the then adopted decision. Private ownership in agriculture has been guaranteed. Sunday mass is broadcast. The public has guaranteed the right to influence the cadres' policy through the Law on Trade Unions and Self-Management. Social achievements have been maintained and the promise that no one will be held responsible before the law for the offenses committed for political reasons before 1980 has been kept.

There are no social groups that would not accept the conduct of the authorities as a whole. Of course, people like this do exist among the intellectuals and also in industrial enterprises, for example in the Lenin Steelworks and Gdansk shipyard. However, they are becoming increasingly isolated. The government is not arguing any more because nothing gets through to them.

There should be no sudden price increases on consumer goods within the ensuing period, the government spokesman said in reply to another question.

He was later asked about his assessment of the young people's participation in socio-political life. His answer was that unfortunately, in the opinion of the government, this participation is still too small. We are for believing in young people. This participation is proceeding with certain problems, but symptoms such as internal emigration give some hope. The first test as to whether this is a lasting process will be the elections to people's councils, which are going to be the first serious stage of the participation in political life of every country.

SECOND URBAN CONFERENCE HELD ON NEW WAGE SYSTEM

LD200041 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] There has already been a second press conference of Minister Jerzy Urban for journalists from all over the country. The questions asked of the government spokesman were based on letters received by various editorial offices. Our news bulletin also availed itself of this source. We shall give you the comments of Minister Urban in answer to a question from our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Minister, the [word indistinct] of economic prices for the current year provides for an increase of retail prices by approximately 15 percent and an increase in wages by approximately 17 percent. Does this mean an automatic, general increase in wages? [Words indistinct]

[Urban] No, this is not so. It is the policy of the government to link wages as closely as possible with the work contributed. This index is -- to say so clumsily -- a for-results index [wskaznik wynikowy]. This means that we assume that this will be the average. But the government will intensify and perfect the means aimed precisely at the individualization of wages so that remuneration for sham work or less effective work would not rise and the remuneration for effective work would rise as much as possible.

The main new instrument, which I expect and hope will be introduced, will be connected with the bill before the Sejm on experimental principles of remuneration in industry, for the time being concerning only a limited range of enterprises. This system will be tested by us and is intended to link wages very closely and directly with the effects of work and to weaken the linking of wages with various principles and privileges accumulated during decades.

Besides this, the economic reform as a whole, in its amended mechanism, also serves the purpose of closer linking work to wages, especially in the sphere of production where this is possible. In connection with this, it would not be reasonable that someone could at the end of the year calculate whether his remuneration did increase by 17 percent and if not consider that the government did not keep its promise. No, definitely some wages will rise only insignificantly, or the wages of certain persons, and the wages of other people will rise by much more than 17 percent and this average will show approximately how we see this increase at national level. And this is absolutely not a promise of the government that everyone's wage will be increased by 17 percent. [end recording]

46TH SEJM SESSION TO CONVENE 26 JANUARY

LD191519 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 46th session of the house on 26 January. The agenda envisages, among other things, the first reading of the bill on the people's council electoral law, presented by the Council of State; a report by the Commission for Culture and Art, the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, and the Commission for Legislative Work on the government bill on the press law, and a report on the activity of the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm.

On the eve of the Sejm session meetings of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD parliamentary parties will be held.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURE COMPARED TO NATO COUNTRIES

LD192344 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2105 GMT 19 Jan 84

[From the "Commentaries" program; Adam Bronikowski (not further identified) interviewed by Janusz Sobieraj]

[Text] [Sobieraj] We will now continue to talk about expenditure. Except this time not from our family budget but from the state funds. We have never talked in great detail about this type of expenditure. This used to be a taboo subject. The item will be about sums allocated for national defense. Adam Bronikowski, we listen:

[Bronikowski] Indeed many myths, many misunderstandings have accumulated over this topic during the past years. We all simply want to know how much the state, how much we citizens, allocate for expenditure on defense, our national defense; how much on armaments. Without information many simply availed themselves of Western sources, for instance American or West German ones, which are of course very tendentious and very exaggerated, based on guesswork and assumptions. But it must be said here that the entire arms industry, not only in Poland, but in all countries is covered by military secrecy. It is simply confidential. It deals with new construction, new technology, what is being prepared in the scientists' laboratories on this issue.

But on the other hand we citizens have the right to know how much money we allocate on expenditure of this type, what is the burden carried by the national revenue, and how much the Sejm allocates for it every year. As the government works with a raised curtain, the Ministry of National Defense must also comply with these rigors.

[Sobieraj] Exactly. What is the true expenditure of national defense?

[Bronikowski] I must say that expenditure of national defense is very modest. I have learned about it myself with surprise. Here is a comparison concerning the part of national revenue spent on defense: In 1978, 3 percent; in 1982, 3.7; in 1983, 3.7; and in 1984, 4.4 percent is planned.

But let us compare arms expenditure in other countries, in the NATO countries: for instance, in the United States, 7.2 percent; in the FRG, 4.3; in Britain, more than 5 percent. But most important are burdens of military expenditure calculated per inhabitant. In 1982 here in Poland defense expenditure amounted to Z184 billion. This calculated in dollars amounts to $2.35 billion. Calculated per inhabitant in 1982 this amounted to more than $56. Let us compare this with official data from other countries: for instance, in the United States, $938 in 1982; in the FRG, 461; in France, 408; in little Denmark, 216; in Italy, 156. Thus our expenditure compared with these countries is truly more than modest.

[Sobieraj] Well, but at what rate has this dollar been calculated?

[Bronikowski] Needless to say, not at the black market rate, which is completely nonsensical and is being fixed artificially. On the other hand, in 1982 the rate per dollar fixed by the Polish National Bank amounted to Z85 and some groszy.

[Sobieraj] But we have said that this was expenditure on national defense. Does this mean that this is only for equipment, for armaments?

[Bronikowski] No, this is for the whole of national defense: for the feeding of soldiers, the training of soldiers, the utilization and paying for this vast military economy, which in fact is [word indistinct]. But I must say that on the other hand the Army returns to a considerable extent part of the expenditure in various forms, for example, by building roads and bridges. Not so long ago we were showing on television news the work of the rail and road units, which have truly built during the past few years a vast number of kilometers of train tracks and roads. This simply comes back to the national economy. Furthermore, the Army itself embarks on many economizing activities, effective ones, for example, saving fuel and gasoline. This is a vast portion. In 1982 these economies amounted to some Z12 billion. This means nearly 10 percent of all expenditure on national defense that year. I must refer to another matter: That is, in the course of 1 year the Army trains several tens of thousands of men in various specialist trades, for example, drivers, operators, mechanics, chemists, and farmers. And these men, these soldiers, return to the national economy, to civilian life and work there.

[Sobiera] And are in great demand.

[Bronikowski] And are in great demand. And it is said that if such a number of people were to train for 1 year in civilian schools or units, it would cost some Z20 billion. Thus the Army of course takes money from the state budget because it must take it. In every country this expenditure is increasing, since the cost of equipment and its updating also require sizable outlays. But, much of this money returns in various forms to the national economy and returns to all of us.

[Sobiera] Thank you very much. Let me remind you that extensive data from the Ministry of National Defense on this subject will be published in tomorrow's press and this will be -- and I would like to stress this -- this will surely be the first opportunity for such a comprehensive study of our expenditure on national defense.

ESTIMATE OF COAL PRODUCTION, NEEDS GIVEN

AU191502 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Stanislaw Zielinski report: "How Much Coal Will There Be in 1984?"]

[Summary] In 1983 our miners produced over 191,094,000 metric tons of bituminous coal, of which 35 million metric tons were exported. What will coal production be in 1984? In view of the consistent deterioration of mining and geological conditions, which requires increasingly larger funds and newer and newer technological solutions, coal production is becoming more and more difficult. Taking into consideration those determining factors, we are hard put to expect a telling increase in coal extraction in 1984. Present estimates are that it will at least be at last year's level.

To keep our industries going, whose technologies are highly energy-intensive, our national economy needs a minimum of 190 million metric tons of coal a year and must receive this amount. We must also take into consideration the fact that it is in our interest to increase coal exports to 40 million metric tons a year, which is the amount we exported some years ago, and that new industrial plants that run on coal will soon be commissioned. This means that we need more coal. In view of all this, in addition to constructing 9 new mines and expanding 14 old ones, we must now think of new investment projects after 1985. This is necessary because the new coal production capacities we create do not signify that coal production is going to increase, since every year we lose some of the production capacities of the mines that are nearing the end of their production lives.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDIUM-PRON 16 JAN MEETING

Jaruzelski Address

AU191432 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke during a joint meeting of the Government Presidium and the Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in Warsaw on 16 January.

He stressed that the joint meeting crowns an important stage in the work on conclusions resulting from the First PRON National Congress. Both the speeches by PRON representatives and the explanations offered by government representatives show that we have made a great step forward in the work of implementing the above conclusions. In order to make this step forward fully visible and able to be felt by society, it is useful to appoint a suitable team composed of PRON representatives and representatives of the Office of the Council of Ministers in order to work out and publicize the proposals that have been made and accepted at today's meeting.

Referring to the subject-matter of the meeting, W. Jaruzelski said that PRON's proposals on how to speed up housing construction are interesting. These proposals may find their place in the amended housing construction program that the government is preparing. All the ideas and suggestions we have had today give food for thought and present another angle from which to view the exceedingly vital and at the same time difficult social problems.

Matters concerning widely-conceived economic reform occupied a lot of time in the talks. The premier said that the interest shown by PRON bodies, commissions, and activists in reforming the Polish economy is exceptionally valuable. The reform, together with all the difficulties connected with its implementation, has already confirmed the correctness of the road we have embarked upon. We will see to it that the reform brings better and better results. The modifications to the reform introduced at the beginning of this year should effectively eliminate the weakness and shortcomings that have existed up to now. I also support the proposal that the PRON National Council put forward its own representatives to join the commission.

We appreciate the opinions expressed by PRON activists and by the National Council. Today's meeting also shows our appreciation. It is a form of social insight into the way the government works and enables one to become better acquainted with the motives behind individual decisions and solutions.

Referring to the documents resulting from controls made by local operational groups and to the controls made by the Supreme Chamber of Control, W. Jaruzelski stressed that there are still many negative phenomena in our lives that demand firm counteractivity. The role of PRON bodies, gathering people who are dedicated and sensitive to evil, is exceptionally important here.

Today's joint meeting, the premier concluded, is an important step on the road to development and to improving joint activity between a state body and a social one.

Comment on Tuczapski Report

LD201012 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1900 GMT on 18 January carries a 31-minute program on the third joint session of the Government Presidium and the PRON National Council held in Warsaw on 16 January.

The program includes a 20-minute interview with Lieutenant General Michal Janiszewski, head of a Council of Ministers department, who comments on a report delivered at the joint session by General Tadeusz Tuczapski, secretary of the National Defense Committee (KOK), about the operations carried out last December by military operational groups. Janiszewski says:

"Let me start by saying that this operation had very marked defensive undertones. The menacingly tense international situation and the war winds from the West, which are no longer just cold but icy, make it imperative for us in this sphere to be supremely vigilant, to have a feeling of responsibility, and to mount the appropriate counter-measures. The purpose this time of the checks, of the conclusions that were drawn, and of the steps taken was to prepare the defensive protection of given areas in regard to their potential for strengthening the external defense actions. However, the KOK took stock of these aspects of the latest checks carried out by the operational groups at its last session last week and a communique was issued on this matter. In addition the checks carried out by the military operational groups had broad-ranging aspects of a general social and economic nature, and it was on these civilian aspects, as it were, that we concentrated our attention today. This was a very widespread operation. Almost 9,000 people took part. There were 6,000 military people: professional soldiers, officer cadets from officers' colleges and from officer cadet reserve schools, and even soldiers doing basic military service. With them were almost 3,000 civilian workers and activists. Some of these had been detailed by voivodas from various specialized control groups operating locally at this level. More than 600 of those taking part in the checks had been delegated from the ranks of the PRON. Let me remind you that the activities, the coparticipation and valuable advice of the Supreme Chamber of Control and of its local associates were a great help in carrying out the checks."

Janiszewski says that the success of such operations depends on the assistance given by ordinary people rather than on directives handed down from above and says that the checks revealed many examples of both good and bad local government. He continues:

"As a result of the latest operation mounted by the military operational groups more than 1,200 personnel suggestions were submitted to the appropriate superior echelons as regards disciplinary or cadre measures to be taken. Many such measures have already been taken and proceedings are still in progress as regards a certain number. Anyway, instances of people being removed from their posts constitute a considerable number of these 1,200 cases. A number of particularly drastic cases have been submitted to organs of the prosecutor's office and of the administration of justice. Perhaps I might give you a breakdown on these 1,200 lamentable cases: 600 apply to cooperative structures, about 300 to rail and road transportation and the remainder apply to the other spheres that were checked. I would like to stress that this latest operation is yet further evidence of the fact that bad and incompetent management attitudes, that people who are not willing to be active, and that these various scourges afflicting us will not be tolerated and that they will be consistently pulled up by their roots."

Janiszewski concludes by emphasizing that much has been done to improve matters in state and local administration and much more will be done.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SPANISH COALITION LEADER

AU181942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/1/1984 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on January 18 in Sinaia Manuel Fraga Iribarme, leader of the Federacion de Alianza Popular of Spain, who visits Romania. The interview was attended by Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. Guillermo Kirkpatrick, head of the international section of the Federacion de Alianza Popular of Spain, was present.

Manuel Fraga Iribarme warmly thanked for the opportunity offered to meet the leader of the RCP and Romanian state, for the possibility to visit Romania, stressing the great impression left on him by the Romanian realities.

Welcoming the guest, Nicolae Ceausescu said that the visit was a proof of the good relations established between Romania and Spain, expressing his confidence that it would contribute to the development of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

During the interview, they discussed aspects of the current world political life. It was stressed that under the current circumstances of dramatic aggravation of the international situation, of manifestation of the policy of force and threat with force, of growing danger of a nuclear war, the efforts should be rallied of all states and governments, of political parties, of all democratic and progressive forces for halting the dangerous course to nuclear catastrophe and passing to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, for the resumption of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and the reaching of a proper agreement conducive to the elimination of the missiles and the freeing of Europe of any nuclear weapons. Emphasized was also the importance of the Stockholm conference on confidence and disarmament for building a united Europe of peace and collaboration.

The talk emphasized the outstanding importance for Europe of the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, free of foreign military bases, as part of the general activity for the elimination of the nuclear weapons from our continent.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

MANESCU MEETS FRENCH MINISTERS, VIEWS COOPERATION

AU181936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 18/1/1984 -- On January 18, Manea Manescu, vice-chairman of Romania's State Council, now visiting France, had an interview with Louis Mermoz, president of the National Assembly of the French Republic.

During the interview the sides approached problems regarding the current stage of the friendly relations between Romania and France and new possibilities for their further intensification and continuous development in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other planes.

The sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations established between the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries, and the particularly important role they play in a better mutual knowledge and understanding and in the general development of the relations between Romania and France.

During the interview, the sides exchanged opinions on current international topics and expressed concern over the worsening of the situation throughout the world, in Europe in particular.

In the context the sides laid stress on the need for parliaments and parliamentarians in Europe and in all the countries around the world to join efforts and intensify actions in view of halting the arms race and for resumption of the process of detente, for setting in a climate of peace and international collaboration.

The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

Manea Manescu also met Edith Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism. During the talks the sides analyzed the stage attained by the economic relations, cooperation in production and the trade between the two countries. They pointed out the mutual wish to find new ways and practical means to give an impetus, develop and diversify further the cooperation in production, to expand the trade, the technical and scientific exchanges and the collaboration on third markets in the spirit of the agreements and understandings reached at summit level.

The sides appreciated the activity carried out by the Romanian-French Joint Commission on Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation and Collaboration and expressed the belief that during the session to be held in February it would look into and establish new measures to give an impetus to the ventures of cooperation and development of the trade exchanges.

Talks With Industry Minister

AU191922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 19/1/1984 -- Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, now visiting France, met Laurent Fabius, minister of industry and research.

Appreciating the cooperation between the two countries in industry, technology and science, the vice-president of Romania's State Council and the French minister looked into the possibilities offered by the economies of Romania and France for deepening and diversification of future cooperation, particularly in the fields of aviation, automobiles, electronics and cooperation on third markets. In the context the sides established that the coming session of the Romanian-French Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation would agree on concrete projects in the mentioned fields.

The sides reasserted the joint wish to develop and diversify continuously the cooperation on multiple planes between the two countries, both sides considering this to be apt to make more solid the bilateral relations and strengthen permanently the traditional Romanian-French friendship.

The French minister pointed out that the good relations between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Francois Mitterrand, the lasting relations between the Romanian people and the French one made a guarantee for the permanent development of the complex cooperation between France and Romania.

The interview and talks passed in an atmosphere of full understanding and friendship.

The same day the vice-president of Romania's Council of State met "Renault" President Director General Bernard Hanon, and other members of the management, with whom he looked into the results achieved in the cooperation between the French company and the Romanian car-manufacturing industry, and into possibilities to develop further the bilateral relations on mutually advantageous bases, in tune with the agreements and programmes established.

Participating in the interviews were Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Dumitru Aninoiu, Romanian ambassador in Paris.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI MEETS STAMBOLIC, VIDIC, IKONIC

Talks in 'Friendly Climate'

LD192115 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 19 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai visited Yugoslavia between January 17 and 19 on the invitation of the Federal Executive Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

He has conducted talks with Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

Jozsef Marjai has had talks with Borislav Srebric, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council; Branislav Ikonic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Serbian Socialist Republic; Nedeljko Mandic, a member of the government and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Commission.

The talks took place in a friendly climate and provided opportunity for discussing all fields of Hungarian-Yugoslav cooperation. The politicians concluded that the relations of the two states and parties, and the contacts of social and mass organizations, as well as the cultural and educational and other ties have been developing favorably. The conditions are favorable for headway in all fields. The politicians noted with satisfaction that the Hungarian-Yugoslav relations develop in harmony with the interests of the peoples of both countries and have had a favorable impact on the cause of cooperation and peace in Europe.

Special attention was paid to Hungarian-Yugoslav economic cooperation. It is of major importance, the politicians stressed, that, despite unfavorable external conditions and international problems, the economic relations have shown continuous development in all fields. The politicians discussed measures that can be taken to further stimulate goods exchange, long-term cooperation in production, and the development of financial relations, services and tourism.

Meets Serbian Council Leader

LD192153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 19 (TANJUG) -- President of the Republican Executive Council of Serbia Branislav Ikonic and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary Jozsef Marjai voiced satisfaction at the overall development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and Serbia's active participation in this cooperation, in their talks here today, Thursday. They positively assessed the continuing expansion of bilateral commodity exchanges and the achieved level of coproduction specialization and other forms of long-term cooperation.

Ikonic and Marjai also examined individual aspects of bilateral cooperation in the fields of energy, oil and gas transport, machinebuilding, iron and steel industry, chemical industry and other branches. They also pointed to the numerous possibilities for joint ventures on third markets, in which both countries are interested.

They noted that cultural-educational and scientific-technical cooperation represent an important segment of overall relations and contribute to the promotion of mutual knowledge, understanding and the expansion of cooperation between the two friendly neighboring socialist countries and peoples.

SRZENTIC EXPRESSES 'SATISFACTION' WITH EEC TALKS

LD191728 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Strasbourg, Jan 19 (TANJUG) -- Assembly of Yugoslavia President Vojo Srzentic today, Thursday, stated satisfaction with the results of his talks here with top-ranking officials of the European communities and the European Parliament.

Srzentic set out that the implementation to date of the Yugoslavia-E.C. agreement on economic cooperation and the frameworks it provides for futher promoting mutual relations have been favourably assessed in the talks.

In the talks in Strausbourg, the Yugoslav side insisted that the E.C. liberalize the conditions for imports from Yugoslavia, especially since negotiations on renewing the section of the Yugoslavia-E.C. agreement regulating trade will open this year.

The Yugoslav side drew attention also to possible negative consequences for Yugoslavia of Spain's and Portugal's entry into the European Community, due to similarities between Yugoslavia's and the two countries' export potentials.

"We have received personal assurances from president of the commission of the European communities Gaston Thorn that the problems will be examined and solutions commonly sought," Srzentic stressed.

The need was pointed up for overcoming the narrow frameworks of trade and financial cooperation by expanding mutual relations to other fields envisaged under the existing agreement. Production cooperation, technology transfer, joint investments and ventures on third markets were also discussed, he said.

In the context of the international situation, the importance of the Stockholm conference was emphasized as was also the need of giving common support to all initiatives aimed at re-establishing communications between the two blocs and creating an atmosphere of greater mutual trust and understanding, Srzentic stated.

SPANISH CP SPLIT DAMAGES ENTIRE WORKERS MOVEMENT

AU191737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 84 p 6

[V. Krstanovic commentary: "Two Kinds of Harm"]

[Text] A split among Spanish Communists had been predicted for a long time, and now it has been actually and formally implemented. In Madrid, the founding congress of a new, parallel "Communist Party" was held, which was planned and which has now been realized by the old party official, Ignacio Gallero. Dissatisfied with the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Eurocommunist line and with everything that such a choice implies in the party policy (and who knows with what else), he first left the PCE, only to later announce the formation of a "real" Communist Party, which will operate in the direction of the "only correct Marxist-Leninist road" and in making efforts for "real socialism." The first messages of greetings and promises of friendship, assistance, and solidarity have already arrived from the countries which practice this line.

Spain, a highly industrialized country that has had and still has many shortcomings in its economic structure as well as a quite definite incomplete social development, is getting, with rather much difficulty, over an economic and social crisis which has left similar results throughout most of the world.

The workers' strikes, terrorism, the aspiration of some military circles to impose their choices and "solutions" on society, and the gathering of rightist forces around the program of struggle against the Socialist government and its reforms are evidence of the existence of problems.

In this social atmosphere a month ago the 11th PCE Congress was held at which the vast majority declared their support for the strategy of Eurocommunism. The position was also adopted that in the future the Spanish Communists will also adopt a selective approach toward the Socialist government. They will welcome and support those positions which are along the line of promoting social justice, the rights of the workers class, and the defense of national interests, while they will always oppose those positions which are contrary to these aspirations. The lines of various smaller groups, which favor unconditional criticism of the Socialists and "real socialism," were not adopted at this congress.

The new "Communist Party" that these groups have joined has allegedly "taken over the PCE history and identity, which were usurped by Eurocommunists." What has been accomplished by this? Most likely primarily what is contrary to the historic aspirations and needs of the Spanish workers class -- a split in the ranks of the most militant forces of the Spanish society and a weakening of their power at a moment when unity, and thus also the possibility for a greater influence on social trends, are so important.

The past divisions in PCE have already caused great damage, which was clearly demonstrated during the last elections, where the Communists lost a number of votes. Objectively, the new split suits those forces which try to discredit everything that represents the choice or position of Communists. The "formation" of another "Communist Party" and the program that this party advocates place into the hands of these forces a new means of propaganda for the struggle against the workers class' decisions not only in Spain, but also in the international arena. A split and weakening of the party thus damages the entire workers movement.

SPILJAK RECEIVES POLITIKA DIRECTOR, EDITOR

LD181803 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received POLITIKA director Dragan Markovic and its chief and responsible editor, Aleksandar Bakocevic. They informed Mika Spiljak about the character and the details of the celebrations of the 80th anniversary of this paper's publication and also about the activities and problems of the POLITIKA Publishing House.

CALOVSKI VIEWS INFORMATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE

BK191421 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Yugoslavia will closely cooperate with the host country, Indonesia, and other participating countries to ensure that the nonaligned information ministers conference in Jakarta is a success. In an exclusive interview with ANTARA in Belgrade, the Yugoslav minister of information, Mitko Calovski, said the conference should concentrate on efforts to create new and positive trends in the press, film, and publication sectors and to promote the activities of journalists and their associations.

"He stressed that the common objective of the nonaligned countries in the field of information is to elminate the monopoly system and develop universal cooperation on the basis of equality. In this connection the Yugoslav information minister stressed the need for mutual understanding and cooperation, which should become a lasting principle the nonaligned countries in an effort to establish a new world information order. The cooperation will not be for the interest of the nonaligned and other developing countries alone, but also for industrialized countries and the entire international community.

He urged the nonaligned countries to continue to observe the principle of mutual respect and mutual understanding, hold constructive consultations, and refrain from adopting an attitude of confrontation.

MAMULA HOLDS TALKS WITH RIJEKA LEADERS

LD191652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Rijeka, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, had talks in Rijeka today with leaders of the sociopolitical organizations, municipal assembly and community of municipalities of Rijeka on the current security and political and economic situation in Istria, the Croatian littoral, and Gortski Kotar.

The security and political situation was assessed as good, since dissatisfaction was not being manifested excessively but rather through organized democratic forms.

Criticism was largely directed at the price rises, increase in unemployment, and social differences resulting from a tax policy that has not been explained adequately. In the economy particular stress was laid on the problems of the oil industry and electricity generation, which had accounted for the majority of financial losses incurred in the region.

Adm Branko Mamula was presented with a book entitled "Tito and the Sea" by the Rijeka publicist and journalist, Milorad Kovacevic, which is to appear soon in Yugoslav bookshops in an edition by the Opatija publisher, Otokar Krsovani, and the Zagreb publisher Spektar.

The commitment which arises from this book, said Adm Branko Mamula, is the commitment to the man who devoted exceptional concern to the sea and shipping and to the entire Tito epoch, marked by the distant year of 1926 when Tito, a shipyard worker in Kraljevica, organized the party's work in this area.

Tito's visionary quality, even when the sea was at issue, was manifested, Mamula stressed, in his decision to form a navy as early as 1942, something unique in world terms. He saw, Mamula went on, that without a navy we would not realize the historic work of uniting the areas that had been taken away from us along with the mainland. However, even at that time this vision went far beyond the war to link up with Tito's doctrine of relying on our own resources and opening up to the world outside. Through these elements, Mamula said, Comrade Tito foreshadowed shipbuilding, shipping, and tourism, all activities connected with the sea.

Talking about shipping today, Mamula stressed that, in particular, we have failed to assure to shipping the place which should belong to it in the Yugoslav economy and the world division of labor. Unfortunately, we have not yet realized this, either regarding the sea or the rivers.

Tito's idea is that we cannot build a high-quality navy without a good foundation in the merchant fleet. The country's defense at sea, therefore, is only as good as its overall maritime potential.

Stressing Tito's initiative to open up to the world, Adm Mamula cited as an example the friendly relations with neighboring Italy, achieved through mutual respect for our specific qualities, such relations today being a reality in relations between the two Adriatic countries.

DRAGOSAVAC STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY, STABILITY

LD192311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's prestige and influence in the world exceed all formal criteria according to which the might of a country is measured, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated in Novi Sad today at the 10th congress of educational workers of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, in a speech entitled "International Political Situation and SFRY Foreign Policy." He also answered questions from many of the almost 1,000 participants in this assembly concerning our foreign and domestic policy, especially concerning the sphere of intranational relations, in which they themselves, as educators of the younger generation in this multinational region, bear great social obligations and responsibilities.

Dragosavac warned that this prestige that our country enjoys and that was acquired in the national liberation struggle and the revolution, through the development of self-management, national and other equalities and our nonaligned foreign policy, will expand and develop only if we are firm and united within the country. Not for a single moment should we ignore the fact that Yugoslavia is a multinational community in which the equality and brotherhood and togetherness of all its nations and nationalities must be constantly and carefully fostered and developed, this being the strongest defense against nationalism and irredentism.

Emphasizing intranational relations in many parts of his speech, Dragosavac stated the essentially vital fact that we have eliminated from our constitution the very concept of "minority," adhering to Lenin's concept that in national issues only breadth can give results, whereas any restrictions can be to the detriment not only of those against whom they are directed. We must therefore undertake every measure possible to secure equality, regardless of who is of what nationality. At the same time where the struggle against nationalism, irredentism and other hostile ideologies is concerned, there must be no concessions nor giving way in the LC action, nor any excuses offered for not carrying out that action.

So long as there is a nation, there will also be nationalists, clerico-nationalists and their like. But whether they will be able to influence the situation and spoil and damage relations for us will depend first and foremost on the LC and mainly on the leadership of the League, Dragosavac said.

Dragosavac devoted part of his speech to our country's cooperation with neighbors, recalling that the success of this will also depend upon our internal stability and on how we affirm the equality of the nations and nationalities.

Dragosavac also submitted his impression that we do not sufficiently understand the world in which we live, which means that to a certain degree we are still behaving too much "as if it were peacetime." He was thinking in particular here of the slow and inconsistent solution of economic problems.

EX-MINISTER ELECTED TO SLOVENIA ECONOMIC POST

LD182127 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1956 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ljubljana, January 18 (TANJUG) -- Joze Florijancic, until recently the Yugoslav finance minister, was elected today, Wednesday, the president of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia Council for Economic Policy and Development.

Florijancic succeeds in office Milica Ozbic, who has been appointed the governor of the National Bank of Slovenia.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 12 JAN PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU191706 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 12 January carries a 50-second video report on the expanded session of the SFRY Presidency in Belgrade on that day, which discussed Yugoslavia's international activites. The Presidency is shown sitting in the large "Belgrade Hall" at the doughnut-shaped table. With his back to the window, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, sitting to the left of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, is seen reading a report. Muhamed Berberovic, secretary of the Presidency, sits to the right of Spiljak. Among others seen to be attending the session, the following can be recognized: Petar Stambolic and Dragoslav Markovic; Radovan Vlajkovic and Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Cvijetin Mijatovic; Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of Serbia; Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, and Fadilj Hodza; Vidoje Zarkovic; and Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of defense.

1983 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES RELEASED

LD191221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- In comparison with the year before last, industrial production increased by 1.3 percent in Yugoslavia last year, the Federal Institute for Statistics reports. The greatest increase in production was registered in Macedonian industry -- 4.3 percent. Then follow Slovenia with 3.7 percent, Bosnia-Hercegovina with 3, Montenegro with 2.6, and Serbia with 0.9 percent, while production in Croatia was down 1.7 percent. In the territory of Serbia outside the socialist autonomous provinces, production increased by 0.7 percent, in Vojvodina by 1.8 percent, and in Kosovo by 2.5 percent.

In December last year, production increased by 1 percent. The highest increase was in Montenegro -- 6.2 percent. Macedonia registered an increase of 5.7 percent and Slovenia 3.8 percent. In Serbia the increase was 0.5 percent. In the territory outside the socialist autonomous provinces the increase was 1.2 percent, while production fell by 0.2 per cent in Vojvodina and by 3.9 percent in Kosovo. In Croatia, production in December was down 0.6 percent and in Bosnia-Hercegovina 1.2 percent.

Viewed according to branches of industry, in 1983 the greatest increase was in coal processing -- 23.9 percent. Then follows cattlefeed production, with 10.2 percent; ferrous metallurgy with 8; coal production with 6.5; chemical products with 5.9; and shipbuilding with 5.5 percent. In 15 branches of industry a growth of between 1 and 5 percent was registered; in five, production remained at the 1982 level; in eight a fall in production occurred of between 1 and 6 percent.

CARTOONS DEPICT PLANINC, BUREAUCRATS ON ECONOMY

AU181328 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 14 and 17 January carries two cartoons referring to the price freeze imposed by the Federal Executive Council on 23 December, and Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 15 January carries a cartoon on the new foreign exchange regulations.

DELO, in its issue of 14 January on page 12, reprints a cartoon by Ranko Guzina from Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI, no date given, entitled "Control Over the Price Freeze." A stern-looking Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, is depicted sitting at a check-out counter in a store and scrutinizing a grocery bill. A customer waiting at the counter whispers to another: "It seems this is the only effective way."

DELO on 17 January on page 4 carries a cartoon by Milan Maver showing a ramshackle floodgate behind which a large body of water labeled "Prices" is pent up. Three little bureaucrats, looking pleased, stand below the floodgate, and one says: "Of course all hell will break loose when we open this again, but at least until then we can forget our worries."

VJESNIK on 15 January frontpages a cartoon by Oto Reisinger referring to the new regulations on the distribution of foreign exchange earnings. Milka Planinc, dressed as a milkmaid, her apron labeled "Federal Executive Council," carries a large bucket inscribed with "54.1 percent" -- the amount of foreign exchange the government will retain. She is shown approaching an apprehensive cow labeled "Foreign Exchange Earnings.' A startled calf next to the cow is labeled "Requirements of the Economy." The caption reads: "Have you thought of the calf's appetite?"

LCY'S RIBICIC ADVOCATES CHANGING LEADING CADRES

AU191514 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Today, Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Krcun Dragovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia, visited Titovo Uzice. Ribicic held talks with leaders of the sociopolitical organizations of the Titovo Uzice commune and region on currently important economic and political issues of the Yugoslav community. Correspondent Milorad Mirosavljevic reports:

Participating in the talks, Mitja Ribicic especially discussed the current problems of economic stabilization and development of the sociopolitical system. The things that are taking place in our society must no longer be calmly watched. And what is taking place in society are, among other things, things that harm the united Yugoslav community. Responsibility and differentiation must be finally enforced at all levels. Communists must be in the front ranks of the struggle for the implementation of the views of their highest organs. We are now at the initial stage of a new economic policy, which must be closely linked to science and world trends, Mitja Ribicic said. It is for this reason that leading cadres must be more quickly and boldly replaced through the election and appointment of young capable individuals to positions in the economy and sociopolitical life. This process has begun and must be accelerated, but it is also a part of the task of implementing the long-term economic stabilization program.

Today, Mitja Ribicic also visited the Slobodan Penezic-Krcun copper and aluminum foundry in Sevojno and held talks with the Communists of that collective on current problems of economic stabilization and development of the sociopolitical system.

LCY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD182243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- The 14th session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation was held in the LCY Central Committee Presidium today, with Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in the chair.

At the session, Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, briefed the Commission members on the French Socialist Party Congress and his talks with Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, briefed it on his visit to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Japan. Dobrivoje Vidic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, briefed it on his talks with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. Milan Kucan, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, briefed it on the Spanish Communist Party Congress.

Hamdija Pozderac, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, briefed it on the Portuguese Communist Party Congress. Slavko Veselinov, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, briefed it on the Democratic Party of Guinea Congress and his visits to Senegal and Mali. Nijaz Dizdarevic, member of the LCY Central Committee, briefed it on his visit to Iran.

Having listened to this information, the commission members stressed that all these visits and meetings constitute a contribution to the efforts of the LCY to deepen relations and cooperation with other workers' and progressive parties and movements, and to defend peace and the development of socialism as a world process.

Later in the session, Miroslav Kreacic, head of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Center for Analysis, Studies, and Plans, informed the commission of the assessments of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs concerning the present international situation and position of Yugoslavia, which, together with information from the commissions for international cooperation of the LC central and provincial committees served as the basis for a discussion on this subject, with stress on the way global trends and major international problems are reflected in the consciousness of LC members and other citizens.

It was noted that the questions concerning present international trends, and especially the general crisis facing the modern world, are particularly felt among our working people, who were very concerned about the fate of peace in the world and the security of our country. They follow with great attention the exacerbation of international relations, the strengthening of bloc confrontation, the struggle for spheres of influence, and the escalation of the arms race. In this difficult situation in international relations, our working people especially stress the importance and exceptional value of the policy of nonalignment and the consistent orientation of our country toward this policy as the historic alternative to bloc politics and the bloc division of the world, which guarantees us the possibility for solving independently and in peace the questions of our further development.

It was also noted that among the working people concern is being expressed over the fact that the victims of imperialist aggression and various cases of interference in internal affairs are primarily the developing countries and the nonaligned countries, something which the great powers achieve through the most diverse pressures. In this connection, they were especially concerned over the situation of heightened crisis in spheres of immediate importance to our security -- in the south of Europe and in the Near and Middle East. In the ranks of the LC and among our other citizens there is also great concern over the fate of the Palestinian people as victims of bloc rivalry.

In the discussion, the commission members stressed that the above-mentioned concern among our public is greatly heightened by our complex economic situation and various internal difficulties, and it was pointed out that in the present international situation this should on no account be underestimated.

Later in the discussion it was stressed that our working people are also very interested in the development of relations with neighboring countries in keeping with the orientations of the LCY on good-neighborly relations, and the responsibility of all our socialist republics and provinces, and all the nations and nationalities of the SFRY in the development of cooperation with neighboring countries was made clear. In this connection, there was conviction that the nationalities should be the factor of mutual linking and good-neighborly cooperation.

With stress again being laid on our constitutional principle of respect for citizens' religious feelings and the equality of believers and atheists in our society, criticism was leveled in the discussion against the violation of this principle by the clericalists, their endeavor to politicize their churches, their transformation into a political partner, and the linking-up of various clerico-nationalists with nationalist circles abroad. Examining the current international situation, the Commission discussed in particular the present situation in the Middle and Near East and its repercussions on our relations with the countries, parties, and freedom movements of this region. In view of the fact that the countries concerned operate within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement countries and are situated in a region of special importance to the international position of our country, it was stressed that the LC devotes particular attention to its cooperation with the parties of the countries in the Near and Middle East. Recently, largely with a view to gaining the political support of the LCY and SFRY, several initiatives have been set in train by other parties in Arab countries in this region to establish relations and cooperation with the LCY.

The Commission went on to assess that in its ideopolitical activity the LCY shows great interest in the further democratization and socialization of our foreign policy. It was pointed out that in this respect certain progress has been achieved, but that qualitatively new methods of political work toward increasing the influence of the organized socialist forces on the international policy of our country are still not sufficiently in evidence. Closely linked to this, it was stated that the degree of information on international events among the members of the LC and other citizens through the mass media is satisfactory, and that this is an important fact for their increasingly active attitude toward our country's foreign policy and international relations and trends in general. It was noted, however, that objective and comprehensive information on international events, and not the occasional event with the causes and essence not being grasped fully, create certain perplexities and disinformation. [sentence as received]

On the increase in the arms race in Europe and the crisis in the world in general, the Commission members noted the growing perception that the activity of the peace movements do not constitute merely a protest against the escalation of military tension but also the aspiration to make the decision on all the most direct issues concerning each citizen, including his or her socioeconomic position.

The Commission also stressed that awareness of the heightened activity of our country at the international level has a very favorable effect on the membership of the LCY and our public in general, which contributes to strengthening trust in our foreign policy and to the place and role of Yugoslavia in international relations. In this connection, the need was indicated for continuous, active foreign political involvement by Yugoslavia, the strengthening of diplomatic activity and greater involvement and cadre training in our diplomatic and consular missions.

PRISTINA LC DISCUSSES LAND, BANK IRREGULARITIES

LD172222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee Presidium is reported to have discussed reports by two of its working groups whose task was to establish the factual state of affairs in connection with irregularities in the allocation of a number of plots of land in the Voja Jankovic settlement in Pristina and in connection with the way credits of the Basic Bank in Pristina, through its business branch in Belgrade, had been granted for the needs of housing construction.

It was noted that the Executive Council of Pristina Municipal Assembly, as it was on 5 December 1981, unlawfully passed the decision to adopt and supplement the urban development plan of the Voja Jankovic settlement, because this business is within the jurisdiction of the municipal assembly. During the allocation of land in that settlement certain weaknesses and irregularities on the part of the Municipal Secretariat for Urban Development and Communal Affairs, the Urban Development Institute of Pristina, and the self-managing interest community for the management of building land were manifested. Such weaknesses and irregularities had already been present for some time in the work of these services.

The Presidium decided that responsibility for irregularities manifested in connection with the allocation of land in that settlement is borne by the Municipal Executive Council at that time, the Municipal Secretariat for Urban Development and Communal and Housing Affairs, the Urban Development Institute in Pristina and the self-managing interest community for the management of building land, as well as the most responsible people who were at the head of these organs at the time such decisions were adopted. The measure of these individuals' political responsibility will be ascertained by their respective LC organizations.

In connection with articles and commentaries which have appeared in some information media about this case, the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium believes that the right of information media to write about various unlawful activities and other irregularities of organs and responsible peoples, if they are in possession of irrefutable proof about them, cannot be disputed but that it is impermissible for people's names to be manipulated arbitrarily, without proof and tendentiously only because they occupy responsible posts, as has been the case with some articles and commentaries about a number of people who appear here as the beneficiaries of plots of land.

The impression has been gained by the public that these plots have been allocated only to officials and that they are deliberately receiving privileged treatment. Facts show that plots on this land have also been received by a number of other persons, all of whom have submitted their applications at various times.

In connection with the circumstances of allocating credits for housing construction by the Basic Bank of Pristina, or rather its business unit in Belgrade, the Presidium decided that there had been deviation from the customary practice of allocating credits and even from legal provisions in force. The measure of responsibility of the leading officials of the bank who had not respected the customary practice and the legal provisions will, therefore, be established.

JASARI SPEAKS ON KOSOVO LC ELECTIONS, ECONOMY

LD200054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2011 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text]Titova Mitrovica, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, took part tonight in the election meeting of the LC basic organization in the Trepca Factory for batteries in Titova Mitrovica. He said that this year's elections in the LC of Kosovo were held in the period of further social development of the province and the struggle for the implementation of strategic aims which the highest party organs set the LCY. In this connection Jasari emphasized that the LCY positively assessed the efforts made by the Communists and working people of Kosovo in the implementation of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee, and that such assessment gave new impetus to the struggle of the Kosovo Communists for the implementation of tasks emanating from the long-term program of economic stabilization and further stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo. There is still much work in this respect, he said. Although room for activity of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists has been narrowed, they have not given up their dark aims.

The struggle against Albanian nationalism and other nationalisms must thus remain a permanent task of the Kosovo Communists. The battle to check the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo must be won in every environment and in every basic organization of the LC, local community, and organization of associated labor.

Speaking about the economic situation in our country, the president of the Kosovo Presidency said that the complex situation in the country is especially reflected in Kosovo, considering that the Kosovo economy is burdened by numerous domestic and foreign credits, while productivity is less than its potential although the physical volume of production in Kosovo in 1983 increased by 2.8 percent as compared with 1982 and the losses were reduced by 27 percent, this is no cause for satisfaction because the economic and cadre possibilities of Kosovo are greater. The working people and above all the Communists of Kosovo are therefore obliged to make greater efforts in the forthcoming period to increase production and productivity, to strengthen work and technological discipline, to reduce waste, to use raw materials more rationally, and to more fully exploit the existing production capacities. This is the basic precondition for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, for which considerable reserves exist in the Kosovo economy, Jasari said. He stressed that 270 LC members in the Trepca battery factory constitute an enormous potential, which must be engaged to the maximum in order to increase production, reduce production costs, and increase exports.

KOSOVO LC INFORMATION COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MEDIA

LD192232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pristina, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- The conclusions of the sixth LCY Central Committee session on the tasks of the public information media have been positively received in Kosovo. They have also had a positive effect on reports on Kosovo. A step forward has been made in not allowing so much press for excesses and articles with unfavorable ideological content. The differences in reports on this subject, which were present earlier, have now become smaller. Such positive tendencies have also been observed in the media outside the province. However, it was noted at today's meeting of the commission of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC for information and propaganda activity that all differences have not yet been eliminated, nor is the commitment to implement the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee in all public media in keeping with the demands and needs of the Kosovo situation.

Becir Hoti, executive secretary in the Presidium of the Provincial Committee, stated in his introductory report that it is not a question of a dialogue between the LC and the press but of an effort to engage the LC and all working people in this field in the elimination of omissions and causes that allow the penetration of alien ideological tendencies and pressures into public media and to ensure the constant direction of the editorial policy toward the implementation of LCY stances.

There is a tendency in the editorial policy of public media in Kosovo to present the situation in a better light than it is. There is even the tendency to perfidiously present the situation as if it were similar to that in 1981, with the wish to create the impression that the situation in Kosovo has been completely settled and that there is nothing more to do. It is overlooked that we must also change the situation in relation to the one prior to the attempted counterrevolution, because that situation contributed to it.

There are attempts by individual media, Hoti continued, to defend the interests of nationalities or nations, depending on the language in which they are published, which can be seen from reports from other environments and readers' letters, from constant insistence on one's own national tradition, as well as attempts to become a front in the struggle against possible criticism, while neglecting the basic struggle against the activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the implementation of other taks emanating from the policy of the platform on Kosovo.

On the other hand, there is a tendency to write about the grave fates of and injustices, committed against individual members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities and to emphasize and dramatize individual excesses and certain lack of prospects as regards life in the province. The tendency for a positivist and mechanical listing of facts, figures and other things is especially noticed, so that conclusions are drawn which negate the results of action by progressive forces in Kosovo.

In their contributions some journalists show ideological neutrality or apologia and whitewash, while others list everything that is bad and thus, without offering a solution, introduce neuroses and cause suspicion and mistrust. Some media also revel in affairs with the tendency to disqualify certain sociopolitical workers before a competent organ of the LC expresses its opinion on their possible responsibility.

According to Hoti, the reason for these and other tendencies in the public media in Kosovo must be sought in the fact that political differentiation has not yet been properly carried out. This is why it is necessary that every (?basic organization of) the LC in the public media openly and directly carries out differentiation of those members who throughout this period stood aloof from the action of the LC or even supported the opposite line.

Despite the results achieved in opening up the sources of information, we are faced in the province with examples of isolation, especially in the municipalities and collectives. However, some journalists are striving to open up the sources of information from liberalist positions and exerting so-called democratic pressure without regard to the institutions of the LC and the Socialist Alliance. There are phenomena and tendencies, Hoti said, to manipulate the management and monopoly of information not only in the basic organizations of associated labor but also in the work of some organs and institutions. This is also due to the irresponsible attitude of some journalists and public media, and to the behavior of the press, which wishes to "investigate" and to "decide" without regard to the sociopolitical and self-management structures.

His observations, illustrated by tangible examples, were the basis of an extensive discussion at the session, which tried to make a certain contribution to the preparation of material and assessments for the forthcoming session of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC. Constructive proposals, views and suggestion were thus put forward during the discussion. There were also some obvious attempts by individual members of the commission to present a better picture -- in accordance with the editorial offices in which they work.

CROATIAN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION VIEWED

AU191427 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 18 Jan 84 p 4

[Peter Potocnik commentary: "The Case of Pavle Gazi"]

[Text] The Monday session of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia probably ended public speculation about Pavle Gazi's illness.

He was, until recently, secretary for internal affairs of Croatia, and he resigned from this post at the first fall session of the Croatian Assembly "for health reasons" and not because of certain sins which have now been proven. Pero Car, member of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia, in an interview to Zagreb DANAS a week ago, stated that it nevertheless was not a case of an illness, saying among other things that Pavle Gazi was an excellent businessman (he managed Podravka of Koprivnica) and that the biggest error was in appointing him secretary for internal affairs. When he accepted this post, he made some moves "which do not suit the position of the leader of this service." What moves?

Judging by the report on the session of the Croatia LC Central Committee, they were very bad moves. This was established by a special commission appointed by the LC of Croatia Central Committee on 5 October last year to examine the political responsibility of Pavle Gazi, who until this Monday was a member of the LC of Croatia Central Committee.

What was at stake were his "politically inadmissible actions and methods calculated to constitute a political intrigue against some people holding most responsible political and social functions in the SR of Croatia, the purpose of which was to discredit them morally and politically and to spread political mistrust in the LC of Croatia and its leadership," it is stated among other things in the report on the said session. Pavle Gazi was also reproached at this meeting that as a member of the LC of Croatia Central Committee he never demanded a discussion "of these disputed questions" in the Central Committee, and he therefore crudely fell foul of the norms of conduct and relations within the LCY and the LC of Croatia. Therefore he was relieved of his duties as a member of the LC of Croatia Central Committee and expelled from the LC.

SLOVENE LC PRESIDIUM ON LCY HISTORY DRAFT

AU191434 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 84 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 16 Jan -- On the basis of a documented report by Ivan Kriznar, president of the Commission for Studying the History of the LC, and a substantive debate in which Joze Smole, Lidija Sentjurc, Janez Vipotnik, Franc Sali, Martin Ivancic, Bozo Pepe, Franc Setinc, and Andrej Marinc, who was in the chair, participated, the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium has concluded that the draft history of the LCY should be published as soon as possible and submitted to public and expert discussion and assessment.

A Wider Range of Differences

Talking about the writing of the history of the LCY and generally about current trends and tendencies in historiography, Ivan Kriznar pointed to the fact that some current problems of modern historiography in Yugoslavia and in some of its peoples and nationalities, as well as current social contradictions and ideological differences on mutual relations, on the role of the workers class, and on the methods of activity of the LCY in the past are reflected in the draft history of the LCY, despite the wishes expressed when this task was undertaken that this should not be a kind of official history. The assessments of the prepared texts of the LCY history made by numerous participants of the communist movement in Yugoslavia and researchers of more recent history contain an even wider range of ideological differences.

The prevailing, though not general, opinion is that national problems have eclipsed class problems, that the class workers character of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the LCY is not sufficiently seen in the text and that the necessary attention has not been paid to presenting the revolutionary values of the struggle for equality among peoples, to presenting the Marxist principle, the program of the revolutionary workers movement, the further development of the communist ideal, and the adaption of the forms of struggle for socialism to Yugoslav conditions during the historical period presented.

There are also unitarianist tendencies in the text. Some critics demand that the assessment that the economically developed regions, both in the past and in the new Yugoslavia, have gained most from the Yugoslav community at the expense of less developed ones be included in the text of the history of the LCY. Some critics warn that one can draw the conclusion from the text that self-management came too early, and there are some assessments that ideological disunity has been hampering more harmonious and successful activity of the LCY. Many viewers, Krisznar said, warn that the history of the LCY should also be more critical about reasons for and consequences of the decentralization of the administrative apparatus and its formalist-bureaucratic activity.

DIFFERENCES AMONG SLOVENE JOURNALISTS VIEWED

AU180853 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 84 p 2

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Judging by reports in some daily and weekly newspapers outside Slovenia, "heads have rolled" on a massive scale in Slovene journalism recently and there has been a fierce clash between "militant" journalists, those who do not "serve the regime" on the one hand, and the political structure, or rather, some "centers of political power and influence" in the republic on the other.

However, according to reports in Slovene (or more precisely, Ljubljana) information media, a progressive discussion and differentiation is under way within the ranks of journalists themselves and within certain journalists' collectives and editorial offices. In the past few months, "central" Slovene information media (DELO, radio, and television) have carried only meager information on this "dispute" in reports on sessions of individual social and political organs. An extensive report on the "dispute" in the satirical magazine PAVLIHA and a lengthy interview with Bogdan Novak, its responsible editor, defending his views on satire and sharply attacking "pastors who fear criticism" were only published in the youth magazine MLADINA two months ago, and the "open letter" by a group of journalists to the managing committee of the Journalists Association of Slovenia was only published by the journal PROBLEMI, whose founder is again the Republican Committee of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia.

According to Novak and the authors of the "open letter," the key problem lies in the existence of "pastors" who stifle the freedom of journalism and the search for the truth and who resort to a "purge" the moment they dislike something. To prove this is so, they cite the conflicts in and about the student magazine TRIBUNA, the weekly TELEKS (published by the DELO Newspaper Work Organization, which is also the founder) and PAVLIHA, although the cases of these three magazines cannot be reduced to a common denominator.

"Thanks" to the radicalism of its editors, TRIBUNA has come into sharp conflict with the law and the judiciary.

In addition, this magazine is edited by a small group and it deals with everything but students' problems.

TRIBUNA has recently again appeared on the stands, but it has not been published for several months, above all, because of the differences within the editorial board and the publishing council, and not because of "pressure by political structures."

In its efforts to pull out of its losses, the review TELEKS has turned toward "circulation-boosting" subjects and has in this way fallen into the dangerous waters of sensationalism. Therefore, it was necessary that it return to the accepted editorial guidelines and that it carry out cadre changes, which was done within the collective, its managing organs, and the publishing council.

A conflict has arisen in PAVLIHA between Milos Mikeln, chief editor, who favors a sharp, cultured satire and social criticism, and Novak, responsible editor of PAVLIHA, who believes that there should be no taboos and restrictions on a satirical periodical and that it is necessary to publish "everything that happens and what is the truth." Accordingly, the initiated clarifications and differentiation are also useful and necessary in PAVLIHA, too.

[Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 10 January on page 6 carries a similar report by F. Stres which adds: "Since Chief Editor Milos Mikeln does not agree with Novak's concept of humor and satire, relations in the editorial office have become extremely tense. In the meantime, an attempt 'has failed' to initiate the procedure for relieving the responsible editor, an attempt that was initiated by the Managing Committee of the Journalist Association of Slovenia. The proposal to relieve Bogdan Novak, responsible editor of PAVLIHA, of his post was accepted only by the LC Basic Organization in PAVLIHA, while most members of the aktiv of journalists and the majority at a meeting of working people voted against it."]

Jak Koprivc, who, as it happens, is at the same time president of the DELO Assembly (social organ of management), president of the Journalist Association of Slovenia, and member of the Central Committee Presidium and president of its Commission for Agitation and Propaganda (and not executive secretary as some people superficially reported), has been accused as the main culprit of all these confrontations and differentiations (in Novak's interview directly and in the "open letter" indirectly).

Those "affected" in these clarifications and reexaminations which are still underway -- some people have been, probably, groundlessly "affected" -- expressed their dissatisfaction in the form of an "open letter" in which they do not raise essential problems, but rather in an Orwellian style speak about a "ministry of truth," demand of the Managing Committee of the Journalist Association "to clarify the real background and reasons for the events in the editorial offices of TRIBUNA, TELEKS, and PAVLIHA (although many of them are direct participants of these events), ask themselves "how to oppose the tendency of an essential disparagement of the journalistic profession and those who would like the journalist "to become an obedient and uncritical agitator of all decisions resulting from the daily distribution of power" (without mentioning the forces doing this or desiring this), and reproach the Journalist Association because, as a professional organization, it does "not defend and encourage the resoluteness and persistence of journalists in the struggle for the truth" (and do not say from whom and why they should be protected), and so forth.

It is worth noting that among those who sign the "open letter" are mostly journalists from the editorial offices in which a "clarification" is underway, that among 34 "primary" signatories there are even 15 women journalists and that certain of "subsequent" signatories have in the meantime changed their minds and "withdrawn" their signatures.

RETIRED DOCTOR SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

AU191750 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 84 p 10

[Text] The criminal bench of the Sarajevo District Court, presided over by Judge Svetislav Stanojevic, today sentenced Ivan (Dmitar) [parentheses as published] Zografski, retired doctor, to 6 and 1/2 years in prison for perpetrating criminal acts of hostile propaganda according to Article 133, Section 1 of the Criminal Law of the SFRY, and for violating the reputation of the SFRY, according to Article 157 of the Criminal Law of the SFRY.

Zografski was born in Kocevin, in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in 1914 and lives in Sarajevo, where he worked until retirement. It was established during the trial that in the period between 1979 and last year, in his apartment, in his friends' apartments, and in catering establishments, Zografski maliciously and falsely presented the socio-political and economic situation in our country, denied the existence of brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities -- especially the existence of the Macedonian nation. He mocked the SFRY, its highest organs and representatives, and offended Tito's reputation.

Apart from the prison sentence, the criminal bench imposed on Zografski the penalty of the confiscation of property and, as a security measure, banishment from our country forever after serving his prison term.

INSTITUTES REPORT TWO EARTHQUAKES 17 JAN

60 Km From Titograd

LD171929 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Titograd, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- At 1304 GMT today the apparatus of the Republican Seismological Institute in Titograd registered an earthquake at a distance of 60 km from the capital of Montenegro, in the wide area between Niksic and Gacko. The intensity of the earthquake was six degrees on the Mercalli scale at the epicenter.

Southwest of Belgrade

LD171942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- The apparatus of the Seismological Institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia registered a strong earthquake 280 km southwest of Belgrade at 16 seconds past 1305 GMT today. The magnitude of the quake was 4.2 units on the Richter scale, and the intensity was 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The epicenter of the earthquake was in the Trebinje region.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA -- Belgrade 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Dr Ivo Kustrak, hitherto deputy chairman of the Petroleum Industry Zagreb management committee, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 16 Jan 84 LD]